

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A STUDY OF FREIGHT RATES IMPOSED UPON THE WESTERN PEOPLE BY THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS, THAT HAVE BEEN BUILT WITH THE PEOPLE'S MONEY, SHOWS A BIG LOSS TO THE POCKET OF EVERY CONSUMER. THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO RESTRICTION ON THE FREIGHT CHARGES THE RAILWAYS CAN LEVY, AND THEY ABSOLUTELY REFUSE TO GIVE THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AS TO THEIR BUSINESS. THIS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS CAN ONLY CONTINUE SO LONG AS THE PEOPLE ARE WILLING.

MAY 10, 1911

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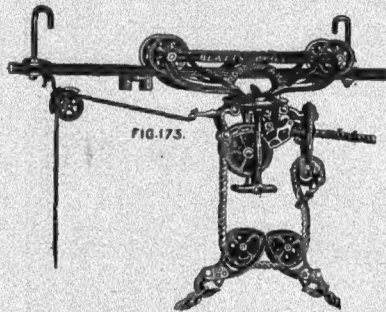
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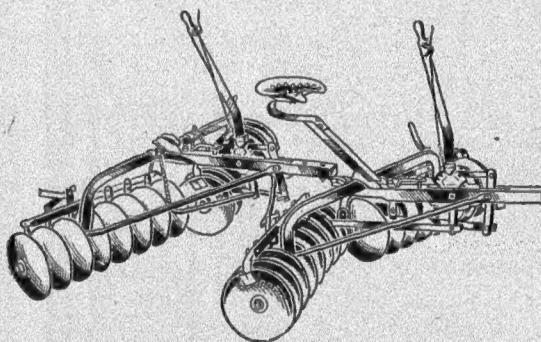
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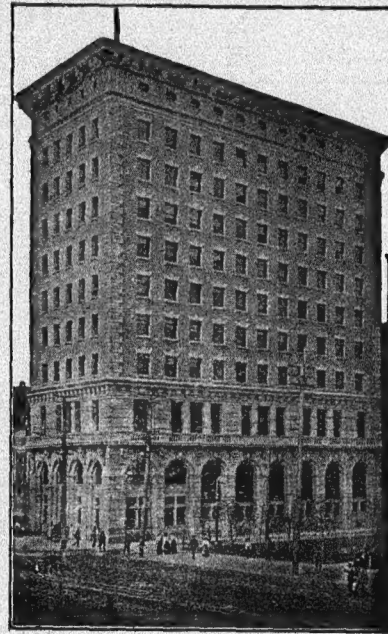
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Sharpe on Reciprocity

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 5.

W. H. Sharpe, the Conservative member for Lisgar, Man., spoke on the reciprocity resolutions on Monday. Mr. Sharpe announced at the outset that he saw the advantage the agreement would be to his constituents, but wound up with a declaration that he could not see his way clear to support it. He also threw a very interesting light on his method of ascertaining public opinion upon the reciprocity issue, describing how, after he had addressed public meetings in his constituency, he had sent his opponents away and then asked his supporters whether or not they thought he ought to resign his seat.

Mr. Sharpe said: "My constituency extends along the international boundary for about eighty miles. The farmers in my constituency can see the farmers across the line receiving a higher price for their meat, they can see the farmers across the line receiving a higher price for their barley, and as my hon. friend says, they also get a higher price for their stockers. I saw the relief that this bill would give our people, on the 26th day of January, when the finance minister unfolded this plan before the House. I saw that it would be an advantage to them, I saw that our people would apparently get a better price for those articles. But let me ask, is this the relief that the people of Western Canada have been asking for? Is this the relief that they are entitled to? I say no, not by any means. On account of this apparent relief to the people in my constituency, I received many resolutions from the Grain Growers asking me to support this proposition of reciprocity, but after listening to the discussion in this House and studying the question for myself, I decided that so far as I was concerned I would not support it. Apparently the people in my constituency wanted it; the men who had voted for me and sent me here apparently wanted it. If they wanted it, and I had decided not to vote for it, what was my duty under the circumstances? I made up my mind to go home and to lay the matter plainly before my constituents, and if a majority of my supporters still wanted it, then I was prepared to resign my seat. In order to ascertain their opinion I held four meetings within the local constituencies in the Dominion constituency, in order to give every person an opportunity to attend the meetings. After I had held those meetings and explained my position fully, I asked all those men who had voted for me in the election of 1908, to remain, as I wished to go into the matter a little more fully with them, and I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, that after I had laid my ideas before them, there was only one man at all those meetings who stood up and voted for reciprocity, and opposed my stand.

The rest of Mr. Sharpe's speech, with the exception of an attack upon The Guide which is given elsewhere, consisted of a repetition of the stock arguments against reciprocity, which have been given by other speakers and previously reported.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

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Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application.

Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume III

May 10, 1911

Number 41

Grain Bill Through Senate

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 5

Senator Douglas, of Saskatchewan, again supported the clause. He also read a list of twelve elevators at Manitoba points owned by the Young Elevator Co., and submitted that Senator Young, being a partner in that company, had no right to vote on this question. Senator Watson, of Portage la Prairie, and Senator Lougheed, of Calgary, spoke in favor of striking out the clause, and Sir Richard Cartwright also took part in the debate.

Cartwright's Views

Sir Richard said the question was one that had difficulties on both sides. There was evidence before his department which went to show that in certain cases very grave irregularities were committed. However, the matter may have been extenuated before the committee, he did not think the "injured innocents" who appeared there and who stated that they had, for the purpose of pleasing the government, pleaded guilty in one case on six counts, and in another case on he did not know how many counts, and who had been fined \$2,500 and \$3,000 respectively by the courts, and who, according to the evidence brought before his department, appeared to have mixed grain to the tune of something like 550,000 bushels in one case and 440,000 in the other—he did not think those gentlemen had much ground for complaint against provision being made to prevent this practice being repeated, and he was not very particularly concerned as to what opinion they might have as to Canadian law. There was no doubt that the clause which was objected to was of a pretty drastic character. Under ordinary circumstances the government would not have proposed them, but they had found by experience that the business of handling grain was one which required very close supervision and very great power. He thought there was reason and ground for the demand that clauses 123 and 242 should be modified, but he did not think they should be abolished altogether. Sir Richard Cartwright then moved the addition to the section of the last paragraph as given above, with the exception of the last phrase, "or which is managed and operated by persons approved of by the commission" which was afterwards inserted on the suggestion of Senator Lougheed, who made a strong plea on behalf of the present operators of the terminal elevators. The bill was read a third time and passed today, and will now go to the House of Commons where the amendments made by the Senate will come under review.

\$35,000,000 FOR C.N.R.

Hon. George B. Graham has given notice in the House of a resolution providing for a bond guarantee of \$35,000 per mile for the projected Canadian Northern line from Port Arthur to Montreal. As the distance is about 1000 miles the total guarantee is to be \$35,000,000.

Grain Growers' Charter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 5.

The bill to incorporate the Grain Growers' Grain Company came before the House in committee of the whole on Monday afternoon. Its clauses were passed without discussion until section 12, setting out the objects and purposes of the company was reached, when questions were asked by Dr. Schaffner and W. D. Staples as to whether the bill was similar to the charters of other grain companies, and whether it would permit the Grain Growers' Grain Company to deal in options. No one seemed ready to answer these questions, and on the suggestion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the bill was allowed to stand over. It came up again on Tuesday during the hour allotted to private bills and was then opposed by a number of members, prominent among them being Mr. Gervais, of Montreal, who piloted through the House the bill incorporating the Retail Merchants' Association, and who was most active in killing the co-operative bill last session. Mr. Gervais submitted that if the powers mentioned in the bill were to be granted to the company it should be called "The General Promoters and Schemers Co." He said the bill would enable the company to do a banking business, to lend money, receive deposits and issue notes, and suggested that it be left over so that members might have time to consider it. Dr. Sproule moved that it be referred to the banking and commerce committee, but Mr. Ruten pointed out that there was no necessity for this as the bill had already been before the banking and commerce committee of the Senate and the private bills committee of the House of Commons.

The Unseen Hand

J. G. Turfiff said there was no power given by this bill that any company could not get any day of the week by letters patent under the Company Act. The powers asked for were simply for the purpose of the company's undertakings, and in farming now-a-days they had not only the growing of grain and the raising of other farm products, but they had to deal with the disposal of those products. He saw no reason why Mr. Gervais should want to prevent this bill going through. He (Mr. Gervais) got his bill through a year ago to incorporate the Retail Merchants' Association, and that same association had been dead against anything that sounded like co-operation in any shape or form. Why should not the farmers, if they desired it, have a company for the disposal of their products by themselves to the best advantage? The bill was all right, and the name of the bill was all right. Mr. Gervais' statement that the company would be empowered to do a banking business was incorrect, because the private bills committee had put in an amendment distinctly debarring the company from doing so. Hon. Wm. Pugsley supported sending the bill to the banking and commerce committee.

Re Option Trading

Arthur Meighen said if the company act permitted companies to get such wide powers under letters patent, it should be amended, but in any case this company should not be given the powers contemplated in this bill under the name of the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

Dr. Schaffner asked if the bill would enable the company to deal in options. Mr. Pugsley replied "certainly not" but a number of members said "Yes," and Dr. Schaffner said if it did he would object because the Grain Growers' Grain Company solicited subscriptions all over the country from farmers and men who did not pretend to be business men and these people might be led into great difficulties and possible loss if the company was empowered to deal in options.

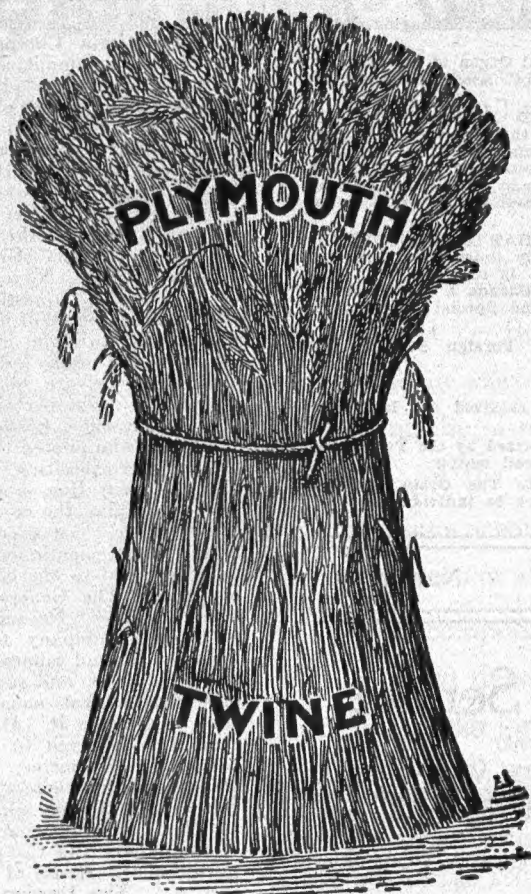
Mr. Nesbitt asked what Dr. Schaffner meant by dealing in options, and a discussion followed on this point, which occupied the rest of the time available for private bills.

The bill will come up again next week.

\$2,000,000 FOR H. B. R.

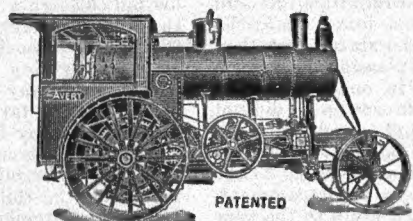
Ottawa, May 8.—Hon. W. S. Fielding in the Commons this afternoon tabled a heavy batch of supplementary estimates for the current year, totalling slightly over \$17,000,000. They include a sum of \$2,000,000 with which to proceed with the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

THE BEST EVER

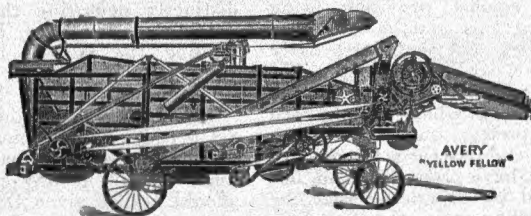


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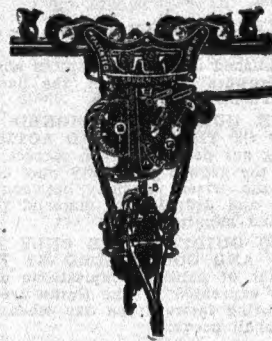
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BORDEN'S WESTERN TOUR

Ottawa, May 8.—The Conservative Federal leader, R. L. Borden, has arranged the dates for his Western tour. According to the new plan, he will leave Ottawa on June 17, and his first meeting will take place in Winnipeg on Monday, June 19, from whence he will go to Regina, taking in all the places possible on the way. He will then proceed to Calgary and Edmonton and Red Deer. Mr. Borden will not visit British Columbia. The tour will conclude at Portage la Prairie on July 7.

Mr. Borden will have a special train, and whenever it can be arranged along the route the train will stop to give him an opportunity to speak.

While the other speakers have not been decided on, it is certain that Andrew Broder, M.P., Dundas, will be one of them. The itinerary has been arranged as follows:—

June 19, Monday—Winnipeg, evening meeting.

June 20, Tuesday—Carberry, afternoon; Brandon, evening.

June 21, Wednesday—Weyburn, afternoon; Moose Jaw, evening.

June 22, Thursday—Indian Head, afternoon; Regina, evening.

June 23, Friday—Maple Creek, afternoon; Medicine Hat, evening.

June 24, Saturday—Macleod, afternoon; Lethbridge, evening.

June 26, Monday—High River, afternoon; Calgary, evening.

June 27, Tuesday—Lacombe, afternoon; Red Deer, evening.

June 28, Wednesday—Wetaskiwin, afternoon; Edmonton, evening.

June 29, Thursday—Vegreville, afternoon; Lloydminster, evening.

June 30, Friday—North Battleford, afternoon; South Battleford, evening.

July 1, Saturday—Prince Albert or Saskatoon, not yet decided.

July 3, Monday—Rosthern, afternoon; Saskatoon or Prince Albert, evening.

July 4, Tuesday—Yorkton.

July 5, Wednesday—Birtle, afternoon; Minnedosa, evening.

July 6, Thursday—Grandview, afternoon; Dauphin, evening.

July 7, Friday—Portage la Prairie. All afternoon meetings will be held at 2 o'clock, except the one at Vegreville, which will be held at 1.30. All of the evening meetings will be held at 8 o'clock.

THE POINT OF VIEW IS EVERYTHING

A young lady was calling at the house of a friend where there was a new baby. She was chatting with a little girl of three who was leaning against her knee. Finally she lifted the child up on her lap, hugged her affectionately, and said:

"Now, Bessie dear, I want you to tell me all about your new baby brother."

Bessie looked up at her with solemn eyes. "Well," she said gravely, "there isn't much to tell, except that everything was sterilized."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 10th, 1911

GUESS WHO OWNS CANADA

The Dominion government on May 8 announced that it would provide \$2,000,000 towards the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway this year. At this rate it will be twelve years before the road is completed. The government is plainly playing with the question. On the same day the same government announced a bond guarantee of \$35,000,000 to Mackenzie & Mann to build a road from Port Arthur to Montreal, and the government is not even asking them for any control of freight rates. A million people in the Prairie Provinces are unanimous in demanding the Hudson's Bay Road; nobody but Mackenzie & Mann are clamoring for the Port Arthur to Montreal line; \$2,000,000 for the people, \$35,000,000 for Mackenzie & Mann. And Canada is a democracy!

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Parliament is to stand adjourned from May 23 till July 18 by arrangement between the two parties in the House. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will attend the Imperial Conference, and the parliamentary contingent will also attend the coronation with the premier. It is satisfactory to know that Canada will be represented at both these important functions. By an adjournment instead of prorogation the reciprocity agreement can be taken up just where it is left instead of beginning over fresh. Reports from Washington indicate that the American Senate will have decided the fate of the agreement by the time that the Canadian parliament resumes. If the agreement is ratified at Washington, and the Opposition prevent its progress at Ottawa there is only one thing left—election. If it were possible to have an unbiased expression of opinion from the people of Canada upon the reciprocity question, such an expression would be desirable. In the event of an election, however, there would be such a number of questions before the people that it would be impossible to say that any outcome would be a decided expression upon reciprocity alone. If the Initiative and Referendum were in force in federal affairs a Referendum could be held on this question alone and it would be settled. Naturally both the political parties are opposed to the plain people ever securing such power as the Initiative and Referendum would give them. Party rule as we have it in Canada has not worked out in the best interests of the people. Under present conditions it is the caucus that rules rather than the people. The caucus is probably the worst feature of our political life. It is an instrument for the smothering of independent thought on the part of the individual members of parliament. By means of the caucus the members of both parties have been induced, either willingly or otherwise, to support the policy of their leaders. It is not possible to conceive that all the members of parliament see eye to eye with their leaders upon the great questions which have come before them. Why then do they support their parties in the way that they do? It is because of the caucus and the influence that is exercised over members to get them to stay with their party. Let us see how the parties stand today in regard to the demands made by the organized farmers, the most representative and influential deputation that ever waited on the government. In regard to the tariff both parties are officially supporting protection, though individual members have demanded that certain specific reductions should be made; on reciprocity the government and Opposition are bitterly

opposed to each other. The government has undertaken to build the Hudson's Bay Railway, though very slowly, and is leaving the matter of operation in abeyance; the Opposition has declared for public operation also. The government favors greater control and supervision of the terminal elevators, while the Opposition is definitely committed to government ownership and operation. The Opposition favors investigating the chilled meat situation, while the government will do nothing in the matter. The co-operative bill was allowed to be suffocated in the House without a word of protest from the leaders of either party. Bills have been introduced from both sides of the House with the intention of placing more responsibility upon the railway companies for the killing of stock, but neither party has declared for the control of freight rates. This, in brief, we believe is a fair exposition of the standing of the two parties at the present time. So far these questions have been practically party questions. There has been no instance of any individual member standing out against his party for the whole demands of the farmers. Neither has there been any member who has shown that there is injustice in these demands. The action of the parties will be to divide the country on matters which are economic and not political. It must be apparent to thinking men that the operation of political machinery is detrimental to the welfare of the country. There are times when opposition is not only justified but urgently needed for the protection of the people, but unfortunately on such questions there is usually no difference of opinion between the two parties. We have endeavored to review the situation without prejudice, and now let us look to see if there is any justification for the members of the two parties adhering blindly to their parties regardless of the interests of their constituents. Is there not a considerable responsibility in this matter resting upon the people who elected these men to parliament? If the majority of men in Canada vote regularly for their party without regard to the issues before the country, how can the members of parliament be expected to do otherwise? In Western Canada the party ties are not strong as in the East. But if we knew the exact number of men who vote regularly for their party we could then ascertain at once how much blame is attachable to the members at Ottawa. Why do so many men, who are in other respects excellent business men, highly intelligent, and leaders in their community, always vote for their party regardless of the issues at stake? That is a question which can well challenge the consideration of the best minds in the country, for it is at the bottom of the political evils of our nation. The only thing that has distinguished one party from the other for the past fifteen years has been the names. If men are going to continue supporting one party all the time and let that party do as it likes, how can the members elected be blamed for doing pretty much as they like without regard to the best interests of the people? But at Ottawa the matter narrows down to a few men and the searchlight of publicity is turned upon them so strongly that it is easily seen what a farce party loyalty makes of democracy. But the same thing works out in exactly the same way among the electors of Canada. It can hardly be expected that the members will rise very far above the example that is set for them by the people. When a man is dealing with the business of his school

district, his local church, his municipality, his agricultural society or any of a score of important local matters he exercises his best judgment and decides upon matters according to their merit. Then why, when it comes to provincial or federal matters, should not these same men act in the same business-like manner? That is the question. Why should a little bunch of politicians prepare what they are pleased to call a "platform," which at best is never more than something to fool the people, and then ask the people to cast their votes upon this "platform?" There will be a general election in Canada, by the look of things, before Christmas. The two political parties at Ottawa are preparing for it now. They are loading down the mails with all kinds of campaign literature upon which no postage is paid; they are holding caucuses and getting "platforms" ready. What is the chief object which each of the parties has in view? Is it to make Canada a great nation where every citizen shall have a square deal and where no person shall be privileged to prey upon any other person? Is it to provide equal opportunities for all? Not a bit of it. The great and paramount aim with both parties is to win the election. When the election is over, and they are safe for another five years, party "platforms" will be relegated to the background as they have always been in the past. Barnum, the great circus man, once said that the people liked to be fooled. But the people can only be fooled so long as they are willing to be fooled. Just now is the time for the people of Canada, particularly of Western Canada, to decide if they are willing to be fooled any longer. Are they going to allow two political parties to play them off against each other and against the welfare of the country? Are they going to accept any politician-made "platform" that does not contain what they want, or are they going to make their own platform based upon the real needs of the country and elect men who can be depended upon to carry that platform into execution? This is the matter which must come up for consideration in the mind of every thoughtful man today.

MANUFACTURERS IN THE OPEN

Last week we showed how immense sums of money were being spent to "educate" the farmers of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces against reciprocity. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which the president says has no politics but the politics of protection, is doing its best against reciprocity. Here is an extract from the May issue of Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Manufacturers' Association:

"The farmers of Canada accept the reciprocity agreement only as part of their demands," says the Grain Growers' Guide in a recent issue. That is plainly the attitude of the Grain Growers, who that paper represents. The present agreement is in their view far from satisfactory. It is only a step in the right direction and a short step at that. * * * The whole principle of protection is under fire. * * * Experience has shown beyond a doubt that a protective tariff is essential to the establishment and development of manufacturers. Therefore the agitation which is being carried on by the Grain Growers' Guide, and those whom it represents, must be combatted from the outset. The reciprocity agreement is but a beginning of a movement which, if it were successful, would wipe our manufacturers off the slate."

The manufacturers are determined that there shall be no freedom of trade. Are the people of Western Canada willing to submit to the rule of this selfish bunch of men in a few Eastern cities? The capitalists, the railways and the manufacturers are working

together to keep the burden of protection on the back of the common people. They have great wealth and they are spending it freely for this purpose. If a few monied men, who have been developed by Special Privilege, are to rule Canada, then what is the use of parliament? Our readers will note how the truth unconsciously comes from the pen of the writer in Industrial Canada when he says that a protective tariff is necessary for the "development" of "manufacturers." That is the truth. Protection is for the benefit of "manufacturers" personally and not for the benefit of manufactures. The truth is bound to come out.

MUST FARMERS SHUN POLITICS?

The Moose Jaw News maintains that The Guide is nothing more than "a Liberal campaign sheet," and in the course of a lengthy editorial dealing with The Guide, this journal says:

"There probably was a time when it did good work for the Western farmers; but that was before it engaged much in political controversy. As long as it confined its attention to non-political subjects it rendered the farming interests excellent service; but when it went afieid into matters which have constituted the battle ground of the political parties in this country for thirty years or more, then the value of its services became of a doubtful character.

"As a medium for the dissemination of agricultural education it is useless, because it imagines that the ills of the farmer are of an almost purely political character. In that it is greatly mistaken; but by presenting this view to the farmer it is doing incalculable wrong not only to them but the general public."

The News predicts that The Guide by continuing its present attitude will disrupt the Grain Growers' movement. We do not regard the statement of the News alone as of any importance, but the same accusations and charges are being sedulously spread throughout the West. For this reason we deem it wise at this juncture to make a few plain statements of fact not for the benefit of our accusers—for the most of them do not want the truth—but for the benefit of those who regularly read our columns. We will venture the assertion that no journal in Western Canada, not excepting even the most partizan Conservative journal, has explained to its readers so fully and truthfully the actions of the Dominion government than has The Guide during the past twelve months. We have used cold, clear, incontrovertible facts to demonstrate that the government has completely departed from the platform it laid down in 1893 and upon which it was elected to office. We have also shown to the best of our ability, by undeniable facts and figures, that Special Privilege has been protected and fostered by legislation or lack of legislation for which the Dominion government is solely responsible. Further, we have demonstrated clearly how the people's money has been squandered under the auspices of the Dominion government for the benefit of a privileged few. We have maintained at Ottawa a special correspondent who has provided our readers with absolutely unbiased and truthful reports of the proceedings of parliament. In our Ottawa reports neither party has been favored and neither party has been spared. We have given both the Liberal and Conservative parties full credit for all they have done, and have also pointed out their shortcomings. We will venture the assertion that no member of the government will regard The Guide as a supporter of the Liberal party. We have ever kept in view the interests of the common people of this Western prairie. It was to protect their interests that The Guide was established, and is still being conducted. We have necessarily dealt with many political questions because the interests of the Western people, the farmers in particular, are completely bound up in politics. Every reform which they have advocated must be

secured at the hands of parliament. We realize that the big interests and all the enemies of the farmer want to see him stay on his farm and mind his own business, rather than exercise his judgment and influence in the affairs of his country which the Almighty intended every intelligent being to do. Our pages are at all times open for the discussion of any public questions regardless of whether or not it meets our own view. We welcome fair and truthful criticism, but the picayune tactics employed by those who resent the growth of the independent spirit and the dissemination of truth causes only disgust. Our policy in the future will be as it has been in the past regardless of the favor or the criticism of the two political parties, who have so ably assisted in building up a feudalism of privileged wealth which the common people are now endeavoring to abolish.

We call attention to the remarks made by W. H. Sharpe, M.P., in the House of Commons on May 1, which are published in another column. Mr. Sharpe's remarks do not contain even a semblance of truth. If Mr. Sharpe is to have any reputation for truth telling he should correct his erroneous statement on the floor of the House.

HUGHES THE STATESMAN

Col. Sam Hughes, speaking in the House of Commons on April 11 in reference to the Grain Growers, said:

"This Grain Growers' Association from the West that came down here, the same sort of fellows we find popping up in blacksmith shop statesmanship. Every one of them a Grit organizer and heeler; not the rank and file of the farmers of Canada, but the men who try to push themselves to the front and whose wives are at home wearing long boots and cleaning out the cow stables, while these fellows are hanging around the blacksmith shops spouting statesmanship for the world over."

Yet Hughes is a "friend" of the farmer and a statesman.

MAKING RAILWAY TRAVEL SAFER

The following interesting news dispatch was sent regarding a meeting of the Railway Commission at Ottawa on May 3:

"Seven hundred people in Canada were killed as a result of head-on and rear-end collisions in the six years preceding 1911," said Mr. Justice Mabee, when discussion on the block system of signal was in progress at the Railway Commission.

"That includes employees," remarked one of the railway officers present.

"Railway employees are ranked very much as other men when they're dead," remarked Mr. Mabee suavely.

The Railway Commission was dealing with the "block" system which is a system of signals warning one train not to enter a switch area when another train is already within that area. This system is used on more than 99 per cent. of the railways in Great Britain and over 23 per cent. of the railways in United States. The representatives of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways were present at the meeting in Ottawa and opposed the institution of the "block" system because of its great expense. Possibly they, like Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, have the idea that railway accidents are good things "to clear up the surplus population." In the year 1910 there were 616 persons killed outright, and 2,139 injured in railway accidents in Canada. Many of these accidents are easily avoidable if the railway companies were anxious to make their traffic safe, but the belief prevailing is that it is cheaper to pay for accidents than to prevent them. This is easily understood when it is considered that dividends are the chief things desirable in the operation of railways. The Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, which is undoubtedly the most expert railway board in the world, recommended to Congress as far back as 1903 that legislation should be enacted that compelled all railways operating passenger trains to be equipped with the "block" system. The

influence of the railway companies was strong enough to prevent the recommendation being accepted, and the same recommendation was made to Congress last year. It is necessary that every precaution should be taken to protect the public travelling upon trains. There are a number of automatic stop systems which are very valuable in preventing accidents, but railway companies are very slow about adopting them. Level crossings are a fruitful source of accidents, but it is usually not until several people have been killed that railway companies will make any honest endeavor to protect these crossings. The additional expense that would be entailed by this would not nearly equal the vast surplus profits which the railway companies yearly accumulate.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The travelling agricultural college train which will go over all the C.P.R. lines in Manitoba during June is a most commendable departure in educational work. On another page of this issue the purpose and itinerary is fully explained. With demonstration cars and a capable staff of lecturers and instructors aboard, the farmers of the province should derive great benefit from the scheme. No one denies that there is vast room and great need for improvement in agricultural work in the older parts of Manitoba especially. Farming must receive closer attention and more study at the hands of the farmers if Manitoba is to retain its reputation as an agricultural province. It would be an excellent plan for the secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations, within reach of the points where the train will stop, to notify all farmers in the district, whether members or not. Associations might co-operate in order that every farmer might get the full benefit of the information that will be thus freely provided for his benefit. No doubt the success attending this trial will determine if the experiment will be repeated.

The municipal tax system in the Prairie Provinces has shown the farmers how much more equitable things are when improvements are exempt. It is probably this fact which causes a tendency towards a more equitable system of raising revenues than is used in Canada today. Western Canada is advancing very rapidly along democratic lines, but there is still a long way to go.

So long as the people of the West are able to prosper through the unearned increment and speculation, the progress of reform will be delayed. When land values have reached their maximum some years hence the real burden will rest very heavily upon the wealth producers.

Land monopolization is making enormous strides in Western Canada. Before many years have gone, growing boys who intend to farm will face the heavy task of paying a huge figure for their land. The "unearned increment" will be in the pocket of the landlord and the speculator.

If in one generation the control of Canadian railways, finances and corporations has been gathered into the hands of a very small group of individuals, how long will it be under the very same process until one man will be actual dictator?

Because other countries have a protective tariff for the benefit of a privileged few, that is no argument in favor of Canada doing likewise. The same arguments were advanced in favor of slavery in olden days. But slavery went, and protection is going.

The Lloyd George budget is beginning to create a movement in real estate in Great Britain. If it moves so that a few more free born Britishers can get onto the land, the budget will be amply justified.

Tapping the Till

By J. W. WARD

NOTE:—We are endeavoring to give our readers, from time to time, instances of the manner in which the public monies are squandered for the benefit of the few. In this article it will be seen that over \$18,000,000 has been donated to steamship companies largely to increase trade. Steamships are bonused to bring merchandise into Canada and a tariff wall is erected to keep it out. This is a splendid thing for the interested few but the benefit to the common people is not apparent. Subsidies act like tariff protection—once given they are hard to discontinue. Every steamship company can draw the longest face and paint horrible pictures of distress when it is suggested that their subsidy pay be withdrawn.—Editor.

Among the many schemes which have been devised by Canadian governments for disposing of the revenues of the Dominion is that of granting subsidies to the owners of steamships. This policy was in force in a small way before Confederation, and during the past 22 years \$18,555,280.84 has been paid out of the Dominion treasury for this purpose, while the estimates for the present year, now before parliament, provide for an expenditure of \$2,006,200.66 under the same head.

At the present time there are 65 lines of steamships on the subsidy list, 46 of which give a local service between points on the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbian coasts and between the mainland and neighboring islands. The subsidies to this class of steamers range from \$1,000 to \$20,000 a year each, and the boats carry mail, passengers and freight which can, as a result of the subsidies, be carried more profitably, and perhaps more cheaply. The portion of the cost represented by the subsidies is, of course, borne by the country as a whole, though only the owners of the steamships and the people living in the vicinity of the ports derive any benefit therefrom. In order to equalize matters the government might be asked to give aid to a line of wagons to go through the farming sections of the country and haul grain and hogs to the market, and one wonders what the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick representatives would say to such a proposal as that.

Ocean Steamship Aids

Larger subsidies, reaching in the case of the ocean and mail service between Canada and Liverpool by the Allan line and the C.P.R. "Empresses," to \$600,000 a year, are given to steamers running between Canada and British and foreign countries, including France, South Africa, the West Indies, Mexico, Cuba, Australia, Japan, China and the ports of Liverpool, Manchester, London and Hull, England. Some of these steamers carry passengers, mail and freight, and it is therefore impossible to make an accurate division between the amounts paid for the carrying of the mails and for the purpose of developing trade between Canada and other countries, but the reports of the department of trade and commerce show that the subsidies to steamships running between Canada and British and foreign ports whose cargo was entirely composed of freight, or almost so, amounted last year to \$828,500.

Infants Want Help

A careful examination of the trade reports for a number of years past fails to show that any benefit at all commensurate with the expenditure has been secured for either the producers or the consumers of Canada. The subject of subsidies to steamships has very rarely been discussed in parliament, but when passing reference to the question has been made, the policy has been defended on the ground that it will have the effect of opening up new markets for Canadian products abroad, and that when trade has once been established there will be sufficient traffic to make the steamship lines self-supporting, when the subsidies can be discontinued. Sir Richard Cartwright, when a member of the opposition prior to 1896, once remarked that it was very questionable whether the subsidizing of steamships purely for trade purposes was a wise policy, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, speaking as Finance Minister in 1890, said: "We believe that in course of time trade will so develop that a monthly line, and I hope a fortnightly or weekly line, self-supporting, will be found running between these (Canadian) ports

and Great Britain. . . . I do not believe that subsidies ought to be granted to steamship lines for commercial purposes to any greater extent than will enable them to develop a self-supporting traffic." Unfortunately, however, the steamship business, like other infant industries, never reaches the stage where those interested will admit that it can be self-supporting. They always declare, when their contract comes to an end, that if the subsidy is not renewed they will be obliged to discontinue the service and run their ships on some other route, and so the subsidies, instead of being reduced or discontinued, are being constantly increased and new ones added.

Relations to Trade

Judged by results, the policy of subsidizing steamships is not a good one. Take the service between Canada and France as an example. This is the largest subsidy given by Canada for trade purposes only, an amount not exceeding \$200,000 a year being given to the Allan line for a service by four vessels, one of which, the Sardinian, was built in 1875. When this service was commenced in 1905 it was predicted that it would result in equalizing the imports and exports of the two countries, but as a matter of fact the im-

ports from France have increased to a much greater extent than the exports to that country. In 1905 the imports of French goods into Canada were \$7,201,283 and the exports of Canadian produce to France \$1,479,999. This trade had been gradually developed as the producing and consuming power of Canada grew, and there is no reason to suppose that the increase of trade would not have continued independently of any grant to the Allan line by the Canadian government. In 1910, Canadian imports from France had grown to \$10,170,903, an increase since 1905 of nearly \$3,000,000, while the total exports of Canadian produce to France in 1910 were still only \$2,601,097. The largest increase in Canadian exports to France, which has been developed since the subsidies were granted, is in the metals, chiefly agricultural implements; the exports being \$372,000 in 1906, and \$932,000 in 1910. The exports of fruit during the same period have decreased from \$213,000 to \$35,000, but the export of breadstuffs has increased from \$244,000 to \$327,000. The subsidized steamers carry only a fraction of the goods which pass between Canada and France, the total tonnage carried by them last year being 21,769 tons from France and 18,857 tons from Canada, but for this the company

South African Trade

In the case of South Africa the exports from Canada were actually less last year than in the year immediately preceding the granting of a subsidy, though the imports from South Africa have increased enormously. In the year ending June, 1902, the exports from Canada to British Africa were valued at \$3,840,730. A subsidy of \$146,000 a year for a monthly service, or \$12,166 for each voyage, was granted to the Elder Dempster Co., in the fall of 1902, and has up to date cost Canada \$1,304,000, but in the year ending March, 1910,

a substantial trade had been developed by self-supporting lines. Exports of Canadian produce to Cuba in 1900 were \$669,304, in the year ending March, 1909, they were \$1,388,001, or more than double, but in December, 1909, a subsidized service was commenced, assistance being given to the extent of \$25,000 a year for a monthly service. In this case again imports are not assisted by the subsidy, for the ships brought no return freight from Cuba to Canada, but imports carried by unsubsidized ships or through American ports have increased to a much greater extent since the subsidy was granted, being \$235,326 in 1900, \$496,485 in 1909, and \$841,209 in 1910. The tonnage of exports carried by this line from Canada to Cuba last year was 38,856 tons, and for taking this amount of cargo on board at St. John, N.B., Wm. Thomson & Co., Ltd., of that city, received \$25,000 from the Dominion government in addition to the regular tariff of freights charged by other companies.

Mail Contracts

The effect of the subsidies upon the trade of Canada and Great Britain is somewhat difficult to estimate. The policy is costing the Dominion at the present time \$680,000 annually, of which \$600,000 is paid to the Allan line, and a slice of which that line gives to the C.P.R. for carrying mails on the Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland. The subsidy is ostensibly to secure the rapid carrying of the mails, a speed of 18 knots being required to secure the maximum subsidy of \$15,000 for a round trip between Liverpool and St. John or Halifax. For lesser speeds smaller amounts are paid, but a weekly service enables these steamers to earn the total subsidy of \$600,000. The Dominion line, however, also carries mail, and the latest returns available show that for a weekly service from May 8 to November 21, 1909, they received \$10,446.

All Looking for Cash

The Dominion-White Star and the Canadian Northern Royal lines are now running fast steamers between Great Britain and Canada, so that it is no longer necessary to give the huge subsidy which has heretofore been paid, and as the contract held by the Allan line since 1901 expires next July, there will be an opportunity for the government to make a large saving and also to secure a more frequent service by allowing all the fast boats to carry mail at a reasonable rate on the poundage basis. At the time of writing the matter is under negotiation, and the different companies are each trying to get as large a share of the spoils as possible. The estimates provide \$600,000, the amount paid last year, but no explanation is given as to how it is proposed to distribute this sum.

Other subsidized lines between Canada and Great Britain are from Annapolis, N.S., which receives \$5,000 a year; from Halifax, St. John's, Nfld., to Liverpool, \$20,000; from Canada to Manchester, \$35,000; from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain, \$7,500; from St. John to Dublin and Belfast, \$7,500; from St. John to Glasgow, during winter, \$15,000, and from St. John and Halifax to London, \$35,000.

Protection Gone to Seed

Subsidies are undoubtedly a good thing—for the people who receive them. Steamship subsidies are also probably a good thing for the owners of docks, for the merchants in the seaport towns where the ships are provisioned, and for the hotel keepers and others with whom the sailormen spend their wages. But

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Claresholm View School Picnic, Claresholm, Alta

ports from France have increased to a much greater extent than the exports to that country. In 1905 the imports of French goods into Canada were \$7,201,283 and the exports of Canadian produce to France \$1,479,999. This trade had been gradually developed as the producing and consuming power of Canada grew, and there is no reason to suppose that the increase of trade would not have continued independently of any grant to the Allan line by the Canadian government. In 1910, Canadian imports from France had grown to \$10,170,903, an increase since 1905 of nearly \$3,000,000, while the total exports of Canadian produce to France in 1910 were still only \$2,601,097. The largest increase in Canadian exports to France, which has been developed since the subsidies were granted, is in the metals, chiefly agricultural implements; the exports being \$372,000 in 1906, and \$932,000 in 1910. The exports of fruit during the same period have decreased from \$213,000 to \$35,000, but the export of breadstuffs has increased from \$244,000 to \$327,000. The subsidized steamers carry only a fraction of the goods which pass between Canada and France, the total tonnage carried by them last year being 21,769 tons from France and 18,857 tons from Canada, but for this the company

the exports of Canadian produce were only \$2,349,159. During the year ending March, 1910, the subsidized vessels carried 56,348 tons of freight and 369 live-stock from Canada to South Africa, but they brought nothing from South Africa to Canada, so that whatever effect they may have had on the export trade, they have done nothing to increase Canadian imports from South Africa. Yet these imports, which in 1902 were only \$15,798, were \$49,121 in 1903 and \$926,980 in 1910. As in the case of the trade with France, the goods carried by the subsidized vessels are only a small portion of the total, the balance going either by unsubsidized ships or being carried through the United States in bond and shipped from United States ports. If there were no subsidies and the service was withdrawn in consequence, the result would be that more goods would go from United States ports. The sole benefit that is obtained in return for the subsidies is that the ships load at Canadian ports, and for this Canada pays \$12,166 each time one of the favored ships loads at Montreal or St. John.

Service to Cuba

The service to Cuba is another case in which a subsidy was granted after

Mary Jemison—White Squaw

A Romance of a Little Irish Girl who was Adopted by the Indians

By J. EARL CLAUSON

The time is a century and a half ago. In a humble sod cabin on an Irish farm a man is discussing with his wife the possibilities of better luck in the New World. Everything around them is eloquent of extreme poverty. It is not alone that the luxuries of life are absent, but the dwellers in this humble home would appear to be lacking also most of its necessities. A peat fire, flagrant but of meagre utility, glows at one side of the cramped interior.

Night after night the debate continues, is resumed at the frugal breakfast, is dragged forth whenever the husband takes a breathing spell in the fields. At last the decision is reached; the die is cast; the first act of a gruesome tragedy of the American frontier is played, when the husband and wife, their scanty portable belongings in their hands, the children clinging to their mother's skirts, file out of the lowly cabin and turn their faces toward the West.

The epilogue of the drama was presented when, a few weeks ago, there was unveiled at Portage, New York, a bronze statue in memory of Mary Jemison, known to the Seneca Indians as De-he-wamis.

Wigwam and camp-fire have vanished forever. The war hatchet has long been buried forever, and the pipes of peace gather dust in museum cabinets. Of the redmen who once peopled half of the United States only the place names they gave persist. The Indian is as little of a reality to most people of the East as the Carthaginian host which Hannibal led against Rome. But somehow the story of Mary Jemison makes him for the moment seem very close after all.

Off to America

It was in 1742 or 1743 that Thomas Jemison yielded to the whispers of hope that the New World offered better fortune than he could ever hope to win on the fields of Ireland. After long conferences with his wife, who before marriage had been Jane Erwin, he decided to take the plunge, and when the good ship William and Mary sailed for Philadelphia the Jemison family constituted an important part of her passenger list—assuming, of course, that they had passenger lists in those days.

There were five Jemisons who sailed from the old country for the new. These were, in addition to Thomas and Jane, two sons and a daughter, all born in Ireland. There were six who landed in Philadelphia when at last the long and tedious passage lay behind the William and Mary. Somewhere out on the Atlantic the cry of a newly-born baby had floated on the breeze and Mary Jemison was the member of the family who was getting most of the mother's attention when the ship came in sight of Philadelphia's houses.

Thomas Jemison took up a claim beside March Creek on the Pennsylvania frontier, where he labored with true Irish industry and persistence, and prospered accordingly. Two more sons were born to him. With the help of other settlers he erected a comfortable house, until, in 1752, an Indian outbreak began to give all of the pioneers cause for concern.

Captured by Indians

Active hostilities, however, were waged at a distance from the Jemison claim until 1755, when a party consisting of six Indians and four Frenchmen surprised this little outpost of the white race and took all the family prisoners except two of the sons, Thomas and John, who succeeded in escaping.

The events immediately following her captivity remained vivid memories to Mary Jemison until the day of her death. For two days the prisoners were marched through the wilderness. On their rear hung a savage with a whip, who scourged the little ones when fatigue caused lagging feet. The line was brought up by an Indian whose duty it was to obliterate the trail by restoring the grass and twigs the party disturbed.

On the second night Mary, a girl of thirteen years as nearly as she could reckon

it, was taken ahead of the rest of the family by a delegation of the redmen. She never saw her father, mother, brothers and sister again, but learned that soon after she had set forth they were slain and scalped and their bodies cruelly mangled. She described the scene which met her eyes on the evening following this separation, when the Indians to whose charge she had been given, had been joined by the others.

"When the Indians had finished their supper," she said, "they took from their baggage a number of scalps and went about preparing them for the market or to keep without spoiling by straining them over small hoops which they prepared for that purpose, and then drying and scraping them by the fire. These scalps I knew at the time must have been taken from our family by the color of the hair. My mother's hair was red, and I could easily distinguish my father's and the children's from each other.

Scalps Cleaned

After the scalps had been thoroughly dried and cleaned, the Indians carefully combed out the tangled locks, braided

There followed an ancient tribal ceremony, beginning with violent demonstrations of grief for the loss of the brother and concluding with almost equally violent demonstrations of joy over the acquisition of the young girl to take his place. This having been concluded, Mary Jemison took her place in the affairs of the Indian village as freely as though she had been born among her copper-hued captors.

Accepted as Sister

The two squaws who had accepted her as a sister, treated her with as much tenderness and consideration as true sisters could have displayed. To the end of her life Mary Jemison's recollections of them were most agreeable. She found them kind and good-natured, peaceable in their relations with one another and all of their little world, temperate in their habits, and of good morals.

They left undone nothing which would serve to make the new member of the tribe contented with her lot, and presently she began to find a certain fascination in the life the Indians led. Her labors were light, such as the nursing of young

to Mary Jemison, who was still less than fifteen years old, but there was no appeal from the decision, so, with strict observance of savage customs, she became the bride of the Delaware. The match turned out most happily. She not only endured her savage husband, but learned to love him; their association together remained a bright spot in her memory.

"She-in-jee was a noble man," she said, "large in stature, elegant in his appearance, generous in his conduct, courteous in war, a friend to peace, and a lover of justice. He supported a degree of dignity far above his rank and merited and received the confidence and friendship of all the tribes with whom he was acquainted. His good-nature, generosity, tenderness and friendship toward me soon gained my affection and, strange as it may seem, I loved him. To me he was ever kind in sickness, and always treated me with gentleness; in fact, he was an agreeable husband and comfortable companion. We lived happily together till the time of our final separation."

Than that what more could a woman say of a civilized husband, and of many how much less if truth ordered her words? To this noble savage the girl bore a daughter in the spring following their marriage, but the child lived only two days, and the mother lay for a long time in what threatened to be a fatal illness. At last she rallied, and in the course of time delighted her lord and master with a son, whom she named Thomas Jemison, in memory of her father.

Three years altogether were passed in this heathen village on the bank of the Ohio. For the white girl they were years of strangely mixed pleasure and pain. But as the seasons succeeded one another her memories of the loved ones who had fallen victims to the Indian's tomahawk, dimmed, acquiescence in the conditions upon which she had fallen changed to active and pleasurable acceptance, and her new life painted itself to Mary Jemison in bright colors.

Labor Not Severe

"Our labor was not severe," she told her biographer in later years, "and that of one year was exactly similar in almost every respect to that of the others, without that endless variety that is to be observed in the common labor of the white people. Notwithstanding the Indian women have all the fuel and bread to provide and the cooking to perform, their task is probably not harder than that of white women who have those articles provided for them, and their cares certainly are not half as numerous, nor as great. In the summer season we planted, tended, and harvested our corn, and generally had all our children with us, but had no master to oversee or drive us, so that we could work as leisurely as we pleased. We pursued our farming business according to the general custom of Indian women, which is as follows: In order to expedite this business and at the same time enjoy each other's company they all work together in one field, or at whatever the job they may have on hand. In the spring they choose an old active squaw to be their driver and overseer when at labor for the ensuing year. She accepts the honor and they consider themselves bound to obey her.

"When the time for planting arrives and the soil is prepared, the squaws are assembled in the morning and conducted into a field, where each plants one row. Then they go into the next field and plant one across, and so on until they have gone through the tribe. In this way they perform the labor of every kind, and every jealousy of one having done more or less than another is avoided."

Journey to West

After she had been three years with the Shawnees, the white squaw, her husband and child, with others, started to join her husband's family in the valley of the Genesee. On the way thither her husband detached himself from the party to join some acquaintances in a hunting expedition which promised to occupy him all winter. He told his

THE TIME TO STRIKE

The following stirring poem was written by Hubert Carruth, a professor in the University of Kansas, and originally published in "Current Literature." In its protest against the insidious policy of delay it belongs to the great poem-cycle that gave us "The Present Crisis" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

My God, I am weary of waiting for the year of jubilee;
I know that the cycle of man is a moment only to Thee;
They have held me back with preaching what the patience of God is like,
But the world is weary of waiting; will it never be time to strike?

When my hot heart rose in rebellion at the wrongs my fellows bore,
It was "Wait until prudent saving has gathered you up a store";
And "wait till a higher station brings value in men's eyes";
And "wait till the grey-streaked hair shall argue your counsel wise."

The hearts that kindled with mine are caught in the self-same net;
One waits to master the law, though his heart strings vibrate yet;
And one is heaping up learning, and many are heaping up gold,
And some are fierce in the Forum, while slowly we all wax old.

The rights of man are a byword; the bones are not yet dust
Of those who broke the shackles, and the shackles are not yet rust
Till the masters are forging new ones, and coward lips are sealed
While the code that cost a million lives is step by step repealed.

The wily world-enchantress is working her cursed charm,
The spell of the hypnotizer is laming us head and arm;
The wrong dissolves in a closed bank of "whether" and "if" and "still,"
And the subtleties of logic inhibit the sickly will.

The bitter lesson of patience I have practiced, lo! these years;
Can it be what has passed for prudence was prompted by my fears?
Can I doubt henceforth in my choosing, if such a choice I must have,
Between being wise and craven, or being foolish and brave?

Whenever the weak and weary are ridden down by the strong,
Whenever the voice of honor is drowned by the howling throng,
Whenever the right pleads clearly, while the lords of life are dumb,
The times of forbearance are over and the time to strike is come.

them and painted the under surface and edge of the scalps red. Later the girl saw them dangling in savage triumph from the end of a pole as the party made its way along a watercourse to tribal headquarters.

This was She-nan-zie, an Indian village on the Ohio River. Mary's captors, it turned out, were Shawnees. As soon as she arrived there she was given into the custody of two squaws, who took off her old clothing, which was torn to tatters by the rough journey through the wilderness, threw it into the river, bathed her and dressed her throughout in the costume of an Indian girl. It now began to dawn upon the child that perhaps her life was to be spared and such proved to be the case. It was a custom of this and other tribes to recompense a family for the loss of one of its members by a substitute, and Mary was selected as a substitute for the brother of the two young squaws to whom she had been given, he having been killed in the campaigns during the previous year.

children and care of the wigwam. She quickly gained a speaking knowledge of the Shawnee tongue, discovering that her adopted sisters, in their desire that she should forget she was born with a white skin, objected to hearing her use English. She kept up the practice, however, then and throughout life, of employing English when by herself as well as with those who knew it, whenever she could meet them, the result being that she never lost her use of it, and, strange to say, retained to the end of her days the Irish brogue to which she was born.

In the second year of her existence in this Indian community, Mary Jemison, or De-he-wa-mis, as she had been christened anew by her captors—the meaning of the name being complimentary to her fair skin and pleasing features—a party of Delawares joined the Shawnees. One day the white girl's adopted sisters told her she was to go to the wigwam of She-in-jee, one of the Delawares, and become his wife.

This program was not at all pleasing

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squaw he would rejoin her in the spring. But spring came and faded into summer with no news of him. Then the news was brought that he had become ill and died soon after leaving her.

That she felt her savage husband's death keenly there can be no doubt. But there was consolation in the manner of her reception into his family. Here she was treated as one of themselves, her husband's brothers showed her every consideration known to a savage mind, and, as she records, never offered her indignity or insult, and his sister welcomed her with open arms.

Thus widowed, the thought sometimes occurred to her of joining the white settlers. When the movement for decision arrived, however, she found herself unable to take the step. The issue was presented in a curious manner. Word was sent through the Indian villages that the King of England had offered a bounty for every white prisoner returned to their own people. A Dutchman living in the neighborhood of the Genesee, who had heard Mary Jemison's story and was perfectly willing to receive the reward came after her; but when she learned his purpose she fled to the woods and remained out of sight until he had departed.

Fidelity Tested

A severer test of her fidelity to her adopted people was soon afterward presented. One of the sachems of her tribe made known that Mary Jemison must be given up. Her brother-in-law told the sachem that rather than see her surrendered to the whites he would kill her with his own hands. The question was to be settled at a conference between the sachem and the brother-in-law. But if Mary did not want to rejoin the race among whom she was born, neither did she desire to die.

To the end that she might escape either fate she enlisted the aid of her sister-in-law, who arranged a system of signals whereby Mary might learn the outcome of the conference and, if it threatened her life, might escape into the wilderness. Fortunately, she was not forced to fly, for the sachem was finally made to see that to all intents and purposes the white woman had become an Indian.

When Thomas, her child, was three or four years old, Mary married a second time, her husband being Hiokatoo, a warrior of great renown. She bore him

four daughters and two sons. There followed many seasons of peace, during which the affairs of the Indians prospered in proportion as they refrained from drunkenness. "No people are happier than the Indians without liquor," said Mary Jemison late in her life. They seemed to her to possess all desirable virtues. Liquor was the pit into which they fell.

Whisky Brought Troubles

It was the firewater which brought "The White Woman of the Genesee," as she came to be known when the rich valley in which she lived had attracted white settlers, the great sorrow of her declining years. The two half-brothers—Thomas, son of her first husband, and John, son of her second—were entirely dissimilar in temperament, and never became friends. Their bickerings finally led to an open quarrel, in which Thomas was killed. Later, while intoxicated, John also slew his own brother, Jesse, and in the course of time was himself murdered.

Apart from these tragedies, the latter end of Mary Jemison's long life was a happy one. She was held in such esteem by her Indian tribesmen that when a treaty was affected whereby they relinquished ownership of most of their large land holdings, they secured to her a tract of about two square miles, upward of nineteen thousand acres.

Here she built a modest cottage, raised her crops and lived in peace, respected by redmen and whites alike. Other cottages which she built she rented to tenants who desired to farm her land. Her husband, Hiokatoo, died in 1811, aged one hundred and three years. His wife said of him that he always treated her with tenderness and never offered her insult. In 1833 Mary Jemison was converted to Christianity and on the 19th of September of that year she was gathered to her fathers, aged about ninety-one.

She was about eighty when the story of her life was gathered from her own lips for publication. She never learned, of course, to read or write; but at that great age her memory was excellent, her mind clear. The following description of her as she appeared at fourscore is included in her biography:—

She walks with a quick step without a staff and can yet cross a stream on a log or pole as steadily as any other person. Her passions are easily excited. At a number of periods in her narrative tears trickled down her grief-worn cheeks, and at the same time a rising sigh would choke her utterance.

Industry is a virtue which she has practised from the day of her adoption to the present. She pounds her samp, cooks for herself, gathers and chops her wood, feeds her cattle and poultry, and performs other laborious services. Last season she planted, tended and gathered her corn—in short, she is always busy.

To the end of her life she dressed in the costume she had become accustomed to while living with her tribespeople. She slept on skins without a bedstead, sat upon the floor or a bench, and ate holding her food in her lap.

Tapping the Till

Continued from Page 7

from the standpoint of the average taxpayer it is difficult to see the benefit which they confer upon the community. The granting of subsidies is quite in accord with the government's policy of protection in that it is a means of taking money from the pockets of the taxpayers in order to give it to a few favored capitalists, but it is in direct contradiction to that same policy so far as the development of industries is concerned. It may be said that the object of steamship subsidies is to increase the export trade, but exports are always paid for by imports, otherwise the country would be shipping out wealth and getting nothing in return, and as a matter of fact the study of the trade figures shows that imports have increased to a greater extent than exports in Canadian trade with the countries to which there is a subsidized service. On the one hand, ships are subsidized to bring goods into the country, and on the other tariffs are imposed to keep them out. And the ordinary citizen gets the worst of the deal at both ends, for he pays for the protection of the Canadian manufacturers' industries, and he also pays the subsidies.



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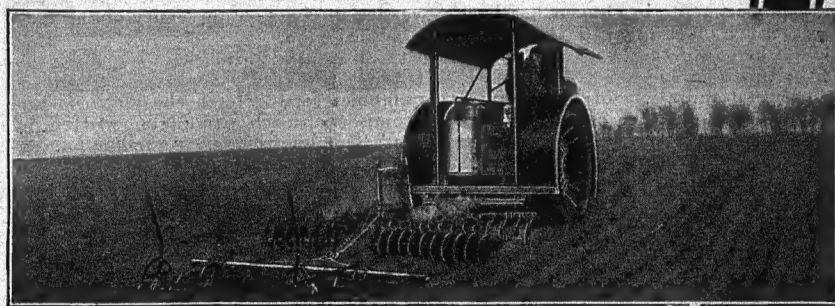
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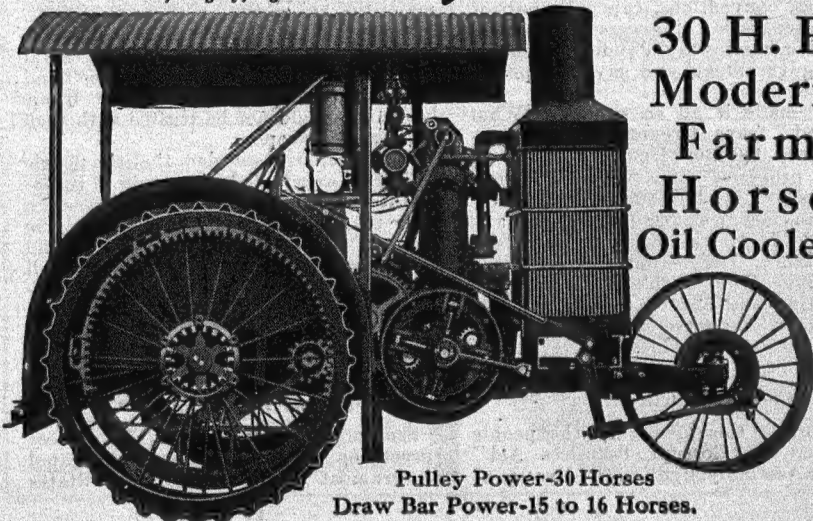
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OREGON

The Most Complete Democracy in the World

By FREDERICK C. HOWE in Hampton's Magazine

Continued from Last Issue

The Initiative and Referendum were bad enough, declared the controlled press, but the Recall was intolerable. "It was an insult to officials. Representative government was being emasculated. The official was reduced to an agent; he was prostrate before the passions of the mob."

To this the people of Oregon respond: "Public officials are not principals. They are agents like the president of a railroad, the cashier of a bank, or any other employee, who can be discharged at the discretion of the employer. Why do we speak of 'public servants,' if this is not true? We are merely applying business methods to politics; we are making government really representative."

The Recall, like the Referendum, is a kind of menacing conscience. Its mere existence makes it superfluous. The "interests" will not buy men or legislation which cannot be delivered. That was demonstrated in the Senatorial election. As soon as the people dropped a hint to their assemblymen that a Recall would be filed on any man who listened to the overtures from the Republican national machine there was an end of irresolution. There was no further delay, no prolonged deadlock. The will of the people was recorded and George E. Chamberlain was elected in a few minutes' time.

How easy it all is when the machinery is simple!

Popular Government Erected

Stone upon stone the structure of popular government in Oregon has been erected. Each block fits into its neighbor as though hewn for the purpose. By the pure Australian ballot—most of the states have only an imitation of the genuine Australian system—the party emblem was abolished, and the voter compelled to make a conscious choice for each separate office to be filled. By direct primaries the boss and the old convention system were thrown on the scrap heap, and candidates for every office, from coroner to United States Senator, were compelled to appeal to the people directly.

The Initiative endowed the people with the power of proposing measures, as they have done on forty-nine occasions. It gave them power to amend the constitution of the state, the rock in the path of so much reform. The Referendum gives them co-ordinate power with the governor to veto any act of the Assembly which they do not approve. Lastly, the Recall places in their hands a means of suspending any public servant whom the people have come to distrust.

This is "representative government" as Oregon understands it—representative government in which the people rather than Special Privilege and big business interests do the ruling.

Oregon says our so-called representative government—the sort of "representative government" we have in most of our states—is like a series of hurdles between the people and their goal, hurdles in the form of checks and balances, and a distribution of responsibility among so many persons that the people cannot express their will. Oregon cut a way through the complicated network of delegates, conventions, caucuses, parties, and the separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government, and gave the people a chance.

They made it all so simple. "What we need," says Oregon, "is not less Democracy, but more Democracy."

New problems arise with each shift of responsibility, but each new problem has been met with resourcefulness and courage. Under the direct primary law, for instance, rich candidates have an advantage. The double campaign for nomination and election is costly. The man with a long purse, or with back-door connections with business interests, can wear out his poorer competitor.

Corrupt Practices Act

To correct this inequality the people demanded a "Corrupt Practices Act" from the Assembly, limiting the amount of

money that may be spent in any campaign and prohibiting its improper uses. When the Assembly adjourned without enacting such a bill, the people drafted one for themselves, and they made it drastic. They limited the expenditures of any candidate to twenty-five per cent. of one year's salary from the office he sought. They required statements under oath from all persons or committees spending more than \$50 on an election, and provided for the fullest publicity of all books and expenditures.

Candidates are forbidden to offer anything of value for political support, to solicit contributions from officeholders, or even to use vehicles of any kind to carry voters to the polls. Newspapers running paid political matter are required to mark it "Paid Advertising," while the public service corporations are forbidden to spend any money in elections in which they have any interest.

The penalties are as severe as the limitations. Any candidate convicted of violating the act forfeits his office; while any person doing so is liable to imprisonment, a fine of \$5,000, or both.

The people adopted this measure by a vote of 54,042 to 31,801.

Training People in Lawmaking

It must be interesting to live in Oregon, and to feel that you are your own law-maker. Certainly a new dignity has come to citizenship, as well as a training in politics, in law, and in public questions. Oregon has made the whole state a university in civics, a university of the most practical kind.

Prior to the primaries, the state distributes to every voter a neatly printed pamphlet setting forth the platform and promises of each candidate, written by himself or his friends. A similar pamphlet is distributed before the election. The cost is paid by candidates at a fixed price per page. By this means the poorest can reach his constituents at a minimum cost.

Laws proposed by initiative and referendum presented a more difficult problem. How could the voter be made familiar with such measures? Oregon solved this problem by publishing a pamphlet, containing the text of the measures proposed, as well as arguments for and against the same, written by men interested in their adoption or defeat.

These pamphlets are distributed to every voter in the state. In addition to the official pamphlet, the state is flooded with other literature, while newspapers discuss pending measures with great seriousness.

For two months Oregon is turned into a university, where every gathering of men is a classroom and every voter a student—not of party politics, but of the common welfare. This is the great gain from Direct Legislation. The whole community is being trained to a knowledge of politics.

Critics—and not a few of them—still insist that people in the mass cannot legislate. Lawmaking must be left to the few, they say, preferably to a trained and chosen few, but certainly to the few. Others insist that property is not safe from the passions of the people, that majorities are as tyrannous as minorities, and that while the people may be able to defeat a franchise grab, decide general principles like prohibition, pass on bond issues and the like, they cannot frame laws and should not be trusted with such a dangerous weapon.

Still other critics declare that the people will grow weary of the new toys of Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and will resign their use to the interests that control the politics of other states. In the end the critics contend, these interests will be given an added power by these very tools of Direct Legislation, for they alone have the money with which to make them work.

Let us see.

Bourne Advocates Plan

Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., whose speech on "Popular versus Delegated Government" in the United States

Senate last May has reached a circulation of 1,650,000 copies, says that in the nature of things the people cannot go wrong.

"I assert," he said, "that the people not only will not, but cannot, under the initiative and referendum, legislate against the general welfare, and for the following reasons: The motive power of humanity is self-interest, which in the majority of instances descends into selfishness. No two units of society are exactly alike. Consequently when the individual units of society act collectively or as a community, then—because of the difference in the personal equation of these individual units and the resultant difference in the self and generally selfish interests, each interest struggling for supremacy—a friction is developed, general attrition produced and selfish interests must wear themselves away before community action can result. The general welfare is substituted by the community in its collective action in place of the selfish action dominating the individual."

"Not one per cent. of the people care a rap who represents them," says the senator, "but ninety-nine per cent. are interested as to how they are represented. The man with the idea is the leader so long as his ideas are sound, well developed and presented. I do not know five, no, I do not know any man in Oregon whom I could get to vote for or against a measure because of my personal request. I would not try, but if I have any sound proposition to advance the people will analyze my suggestion and if they approve of it will act favorably, doubtless by thousands."

"And the boss?"

"Under popular government," he replied, "there can be no boss, no machine, but only intellectual leadership, which is beneficial."

"How about corruption?"

"You can't buy the people to commit suicide," was the sententious response.

Senator Bourne is a political paradox. Born of a very rich New Bedford, Massachusetts, family, he attended Harvard University up to the senior year. Leaving college he started on a trip around the world on a merchant ship. After being wrecked on the Island of Formosa, he beat up and down the Asiatic coast and came in touch with the people of all nations. Landing by chance in Oregon, he adopted it as his home, and took up the practice of law, which he later abandoned for business.

For nearly twenty years he has been in politics, in the Assembly, on the state committees or serving in the ranks. A millionaire mine and mill owner, he has made popular government the passion of his life. To a belief in it he has convinced a dozen members of the United States Senate. Repeatedly he has risked political preferment by following his convictions.

In 1910 he urged that any candidate in Oregon whose adherence to popular government was open to suspicion should be defeated. This was an indirect attack on Jay Bowerman, the Republican candidate for governor, who had been nominated by a convention under the name of "Assembly," in violation of the spirit of the direct primary law. Bowerman was defeated although the balance of the ticket was elected.

Senator Bourne rarely reads the newspapers, never replies to criticism, has been back to his state but twice since his election four years ago, and plans to leave his re-election to the people, confident that if he has served their interests they will appreciate it. Rarely have I known such supreme indifference to what the ordinary man looks upon as the necessary precautions in the game of practical politics.

W. S. U'Ren's Opinion

I asked W. S. U'Ren, the father of the Initiative and Referendum and a kind of democratic Moses, whether popular government had justified his hopes of it.

"We have had Direct Legislation for eight years," he answered. "During that time we have voted on sixty-four

measures and constitutional amendments. Privilege has tried to slip some measure over the plate in every election, but the people have never been deceived. They have never given up a bit of power, but have constantly increased that which they enjoyed; they have never failed to discover a 'joker' in any bill and have resented any suggestion that looked to an abridgment of their powers."

"Some measures failed that I wanted to see adopted, but they were in advance of public opinion. The people always vote against measures they do not understand. They are 'from Missouri.' They have to be 'shown.'"

"In every election the brewers and the prohibitionists have put forward measures. These bills have also been defeated. The people are not willing to follow extremists of any kind. Last year Big Business interests induced the Assembly to pass a resolution calling for a convention to revise the constitution. The people suspected this to be a move to get rid of the Initiative and Referendum, the Recall and Statement No. 1. They repudiated the resolution by a vote of 59,974 to 23,143."

People are Sovereign

"Some years ago the Assembly provided for the construction by the state of a portage railway to carry freight around the Clilo Rapids. It was designed to afford water transportation in competition with the railroads. The latter opposed the appropriation and prepared to file a Referendum against it. Then the Portland Chamber of Commerce sent word to the railroads that if they attempted to defeat this measure the Chamber would file a petition for the creation of a railroad commission, which would regulate and control all railway rates and charges. Nothing more was heard of the proposed Referendum."

"The people are sovereign all the time. They can express their will in a variety of ways to the Assembly or to any interest that grows too arrogant. Among the measures voted on in 1910 was one permitting the building of steam railroads by the state or by any local authority."

"The people were tired of the Hill-Harriman railroad monopoly. Harriman had said: 'I have eastern Oregon bottled up and I'll pull the cork when I'm ready.' The railroads refused to develop the country, which was in need of transportation facilities, and the people met this situation by proposing to build the needed railroads themselves."

"As soon as the measure was filed, however, the railroads became active; they laid out new routes so rapidly that the people decided state railroads were not needed and the bill was defeated."

It may be said that Bourne and U'Ren are prejudiced witnesses. Bourne was elected to the Senate by the people, under Statement No. 1, while U'Ren, as the privileged press says, is "a gum-shoe agitator with a muffer around his neck" who is responsible for the Initiative and Referendum, and much of the legislation enacted by means of it.

Results of People's Laws

Still some things are obvious from the internal evidence. We can judge of the wisdom of the people from the measures themselves. In the first place, the laws enacted by Direct Legislation are simple, easily understood and as short as possible.

They are the result of far more discussion than the average measure receives in state assemblies, where more than half the measures are rushed through in the last two or three days of the session, usually under the crack of the whip of the boss and with little or no consideration on the part of the members.

Paradoxical as it may seem, legislation by the people is legislation by experts. That is what Senator Bourne means when he says: "One of the strongest features of popular government is that it provides a limitless field for individual development and the highest individual development acts as a magnet drawing the general electorate to the same plane."

The people's measures are drafted by

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WALTHAM is the pre-
ferred watch.

"It's Time You
Owned a Waltham"

Send for descriptive booklet
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
Montreal, Can. 14

WALTHAM
WATCH

IT REQUIRES AN ALARM CLOCK

To attract the attention of some—there
are others who hear a

DOLLAR BILL DROP

If you are among the latter class and there-
fore capable of appreciating a proposition
that will drop DOLLARS into your pocket
while you sleep, get our information on
shipping cream and eggs. We are waiting
to send it to you.

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Ltd.

"The Old Reliable"

BOX 1023 BRANDON, MAN.



The Standard Elevator built by the Gil-
lespie Elevator Construction Company.

GILLESPIE ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION CO.

BRANDON — MANITOBA
Builders of Grain Elevators

Plans and specifications made to suit
special cases and local conditions.

Any little girl can do the
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MAXWELL'S Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most
delicious butter you ever tasted.

The roller bearings—and hand and
foot levers—make churning an easy task,
even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does
not handle this churn and
Maxwell's "Champion"
Washer.

David Maxwell & Son,
St. Mary's, Ont.



93

Western Representative:—
JOHN A. McEWAN, 603 Union Bank Building
WINNIPEG, MAN.

men deeply interested in some particular
abuse or reform. They are not emas-
culated in committee or by amendments
made by hostile interests bent on their
defeat. And up to date, not one of
the measures so enacted has been declared
unconstitutional by the courts.

Direct Legislation, too, is an automatic
educational test. Measures arouse great
interest. In 1910 thirty-two bills were
submitted to popular vote. The total
average vote cast for all candidates was
102,500, while the average vote on the
measures presented was 85,042. The
highest number of votes cast for any meas-
ures was 104,100, the lowest 68,326, the
latter on a bill to create a new county.

Of the sixty-four measures and consti-
tutional amendments presented by Direct
Legislation in four elections, forty-nine
were initiated by the people, ten were
referred to them by the Assembly, and five
were temporarily suspended by Refer-
endum petition. We can get some idea
of the "wisdom of the mob" from the
following results:

In 1904 the people adopted what is
probably the best primary law in the
country containing the provision for
the direct election of United States
Senators. At the same election they
approved a local option liquor law. Both
measures were proposed by petition.

Measures Submitted

In 1906 eleven measures were sub-
mitted. The people approved:

(1) The appropriations for state institutions.
(2) An amendment to the constitution re-
quiring any resolution of the Assembly for a
constitutional convention to be submitted to a
Referendum vote.

(3) An amendment to the constitution giving
full home rule to cities, so that they can draft
their own charters, amend them and do as they
will about their local affairs. This measure was
approved by a vote of 52,507 to 19,852, showing
that the farmers of Oregon are far more generous
toward the cities than are their alleged representa-
tives in other states, who, at the command of the
franchise corporations strangle the municipalities
on the plea that their constituents are fearful of
home rule for cities.

(4) By popular vote the salary of the state
printer was fixed. The saving from this bill alone
has more than paid the entire cost of all the meas-
ures submitted under Direct Legislation, which has
amounted to less than \$50,000.

(5) Direct Legislation was extended to all
cities and counties, so that the people can use
the Initiative and Referendum in their local
affairs.

(6) Free passes on railroads were prohibited.
(7) New taxes were imposed on the gross
earnings of the express, telephone, sleeping and
refrigerator car companies.

In 1908 the people voted on nineteen
measures. They declined:

(1) To increase the salaries of assemblymen.
(2) To require railroads to give free trans-
portation to public officials.
(3) To reorganize the judicial system and in-
crease the number of judges.
(4) To appropriate \$100,000 for armories.
(5) To approve of a women's suffrage amend-
ment.
(6) To approve bills introduced by the liquor
interests.

On the other hand they sanctioned:

(1) The location of state institutions at other
places than the state capital.
(2) Changing the date of the general election
from June to November.
(3) Giving sheriffs control of county prisoners.
(4) Increasing the appropriation of the state
university from \$47,500 to \$125,000.
(5) Enlarging their own powers by adopting
Recall.
(6) Instructing members of the Assembly
to vote for the people's choice for the United
States Senate.
(7) An amendment to the constitution making
proportional representation possible.
(8) An efficient corrupt practices act.
(9) Bills introduced by conflicting fish in-
terests on the Columbia River.

I doubt if any legislature in the country,
possibly in the world, can show as sub-
stantial a record of progressive legislation
as that of the people of Oregon, in four
years' time. Nor is there anything
revolutionary about these measures. They
fairly reflect the opinion of the average
man on the streets of any state in the
Union.

Direct Legislation was subjected to its
severest test in 1910, when thirty-two
measures, covering the greatest variety
of questions, were submitted to popular
verdict. It was generally believed the
people could not discriminate between
so many measures, some of them in-
volving expert knowledge of taxation,
legal procedure, education and industrial
conditions.

Of these measures nine were approved
and twenty-three defeated, many of the
latter by decisive majorities.

Fifteen of the measures were put for-
ward by local interests for the division
of counties, for normal schools and asy-
lums. These were generally defeated,
as was the woman's suffrage amendment
and the resolution for a constitutional
convention.

Continued Next Week



You Are Paying
for a

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Don't think because you have not bought a De Laval Separator
that you are not paying for one. As a matter of fact the man with
six cows and no separator pays the price of a De Laval every
year in loss of butter, not to mention time and energy.

Everyone having cows intends to buy a cream separator some
time, but while delaying the purchase from month to month a large
percentage of its cost is literally thrown away. The delay is solely
due to failure to realize that the separator is not to be paid for
out of capital but from increased profits.

If you have two or more cows don't delay another day. Have
the De Laval agent place a New Improved De Laval Separator in
your home at once for free trial. This will be done without expense
to you, the purchase of the machine to be conditional upon its
producing at least 25 per cent. more butter from the same cows.
If you don't know our agent's name write us direct.

De Laval Separators are used exclusively in 98 per cent. of
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WRITE FOR CATALOG No. 57

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver



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for the Virden Town Park in 1896

500,000

Cuttings of Russian Willows, three varieties, Red,
Laurel and Golden at \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to
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40,000

Rooted Willows, 10 to 15 in., at \$2.50 per 100; \$18.00 per
1,000, express paid, all grown right here at Virden, Manitoba.
Send me your address and I will send you my price list of all the best and
hardiest varieties of Nursery stock with printed instructions. No agents. Deal
direct with me and you can buy at almost half the price charged by ordinary
agents. Nothing beats these hardy fast growing willows for a hedge or break.

JOHN CALDWELL VIRDEN NURSERIES
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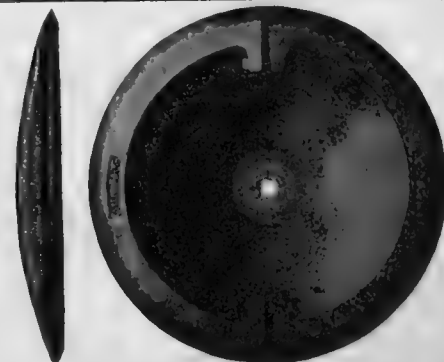
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Sub-surface Packer?

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Machinery Co. Ltd.**

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

AMEND THE BANK ACT

Editor, Guide:—I desire to make a suggestion through the columns of The Guide as to some amendments in the Bank Act of Canada, which is now before the Canadian parliament for revision. It is well known that Canada is rapidly developing its resources and responsibilities, and should have a safe expanding monetary system, commensurate with such progress, in order to hold the confidence of the people. While the government of Canada hands over part of its monetary system to the different banks, at the same time it should see that these banks are for the public welfare, and not for the profit and gain for its directors and shareholders.

Banks should have two important functions: (1) bills and notes should be a medium of exchange of all products between man and man; (2) banks should be a place of safe deposit for Canadian people, who desire to have their savings or deposits kept securely for their old age.

The recent failure of the Farmers' Bank shows that there is a weakness in the banking system in regard to the security of depositors and inspection of banks, thereby producing a loss of confidence in the banking system.

Without trespassing on the columns of The Guide with reasons for my suggestions of amendments, I will give them as follows: (1) That there should be deposited with the minister of finance by each bank a sum equal to ten per cent. of its (a) reserve fund, or (b) paid-up capital for the purpose of creating a depositors' redemption fund, for the purpose of indemnifying depositors in case of any bank failure, and that such fund shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent.

(2) That no Canadian bank shall be permitted to lend money outside of Canada.

(3) That in case of a bank suspending payment in specie Dominion notes, or any of its liabilities as they accrue, that an expert of the Finance Department be sent to investigate or supervise, instead of a curator from the bankers' Association.

(4) That the rate of interest given to depositors on their deposits shall be one-half of the rate declared on the last annual dividend.

(5) That all annual reports given to newspapers for circulation shall be of the same classification in assets and liabilities, as required by the Banking Act under schedule "D."

(6) That the penalties for violating the Bank Act should be made heavier, and without the option of a fine in any case.

(7) Banks should be permitted to lend money directly to farmers and landholders up to 50 per cent. of the current assessed value of such land, at a rate of four or five per cent. interest.

(8) There should be a government commission, composed of three financial experts, one appointed by the minister of finance, one by the bankers, and the third one chosen by the other two, for the purpose of a rigid inspection, and seeing that the banks are fully complying with the tenor of the Act, and exercising their proper functions as part of the monetary system of Canada.

(9) That banking aristocracy, known as the Bankers' Association or "Invisible Empire," should be disposed of, and each bank stand on its own merits in healthy competition with others, as in other commercial life.

As the association now exists, it has the power to control the money volume, and produce panic or prosperity as it wills. It is Canada's giant trust, and its workings

should be studied by the farmers, for the Manufacturers' Association are not in it with the banks as a gigantic corporation.

I think your intelligent readers will see a benefit if the above amendments were put in the new Bank Act, and more safety and justice would be done to Canadian depositors.

JOHN GALBRAITH.

Edmonton, Alta.

[Note.—Mr. Galbraith is a barrister who has devoted study to the banking situation.—Ed.]

REVENUE FROM NATURAL RESOURCES

Editor, Guide:—The Mail Bag in The Guide proves one of the most interesting features of that paper every week. Here the subscribers can exchange ideas and opinions freely. I was rather surprised though, some time ago, to read an Alberta writer's letter on The Guide's editor and the policy of free trade. This

Are not the great natural resources, such as the virgin lands, great timber belts, coal beds and other valuable assets of Canada to be credited for this condition instead of that incubus, the tariff? What about the people who stayed with the fight for existence against the rigorous climate, are they not the real cause of the prosperity? Some one will say, how will the money be collected to pay the expenses of the country without a customs tariff. I will tell you. Let the government realize the full value of our natural resources and not squander them for a song. Why, the water powers of our rivers, if properly handled, would go a long way towards doing this. Up to now they have been given away—or stolen. What has the country got for the splendid coal mines East and West? Practically nothing. Did the people realize 100 cents on the dollar for the country's timber? No. In Germany, a village of some 2,500 people owns a deposit of clay used for tile and brick making. These villagers have free light (gas) and water, and in addition to no taxes get an annual income of 12 mark (\$ dollars) to every householder from the rental of this clay pit. What would they get if they had the Galt coal mines? Can you realize such a condition of affairs? The citizens as a whole being benefitted instead of one or two wealthy exploiters. This is not the only case of public owned resources in Germany. There are hundreds of cities and towns that own large tracts of forests and the citizens obtain large revenues from them to relieve the tax payers. Why not this in Canada? If the stupid and old-fashioned ideas of party feeling and policy were abandoned and the people thought independently on politics, this would have come about long ago. Just so long as Tom Brown or John Smith votes like his father or grandfather did, so long will this protective tariff fraud exist. Have done with it. Sweep it away like other old-fashioned ideas and fancies and live a new life.



Result of broken rail on C.P.R. at Rirdon siding, near Emerson, Man.

writer did not sign his name, which is always cowardly, so we are quite in the dark as to who he is. He claimed that as he did not wish for cheap notoriety, he would not publish his name. Well, let this pass, but when he expressed satisfaction that the big manufacturing firms did not patronize The Guide's pages by reason no doubt, of the editorial policy, he went a bit too far. Let that writer come out behind his non-de-plume and show who he is or else have the common courtesy to hold his tongue. He does not know what he is talking about. The conditions in England and Canada are not to be compared. Politically, I mean. In England there is a healthy public opinion while in Canada it is only just awakening. The policy of the protective tariff can no longer be tolerated. Every valid excuse for this policy of protecting a few at the expense of the many, is past. If the plain, unvarnished truth were told about the tariff on manufactures, people would see the imposition and fraud, imposition because the consumer has to pay two prices for everything he buys that is protected, and fraud because the country does not obtain the benefits that are claimed to result to the people as a whole through this protective tariff. Mr. Albertan, though, says, "Look at the prosperity of the country Canada," all brought about by the magic wonder, the protective tariff. But has this prosperity been brought about by this government policy or how?

Let everyone live on his own earnings and not depend to be cuddled and spoon-fed all his life. This is what the protected manufacturers are asking you to do. Let him stand up and walk without self. If he cannot do this (and nobody credits that story) let him die. That is what the pioneers had to do in Canada.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

A POPULAR FALLACY

Editor, Guide:—Mr. H. B. Ames' speech at Ottawa, as reported in The Guide for March 1, states that the Canadian railroads get 8 cents for hauling grain to Montreal, but only 2 cents to the United States boundary, "thus leaving more money in this country." On the contrary, by hauling to the boundary for 2 cents the 6 cents does remain in the country in the pockets of the farmers, whereas by hauling to Montreal the profit goes out of the country to C. P. R. shareholders in Europe, for Sir T. Shaughnessy himself has said there are only 2,500 Canadian shareholders out of about 24,000 shareholders of the C. P. R.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

REDUCTIONS IN DUTIES

Editor, Guide:—Many of your correspondents evidently do not realize that it would be a serious and dangerous step for any government to abolish, at

one fell swoop, the whole of the duty on agricultural implements, and while many associations have petitioned for a total removal of the above duty I cannot think that they expected that their request would be granted in full. Industries that have been protected for a series of years would, by an inconsiderate and blundering policy of this description, create an indescribable financial disaster to the manufacturers and also be a means of throwing thousands of operatives out of employment, which I do not think for a moment the United Farmers of Canada would desire to see. All our reforms should be taken step by step so as not to disorganize and disturb to too great an extent the existing conditions. I notice that many of your correspondents sink their interest as farmers and Grain Growers for party politics. Farmers should be true to themselves and their association, as it is only by unity of thought and action that we can hope to realize the various reforms for which we are all striving. Farmers' interests first; party politics afterwards. I am pleased to be able to bear testimony that your paper has been the means of stimulating the minds of not only the farming community but all sorts and conditions of men to a greater activity and study of the various problems connected with the agricultural industry of this great country, and the success attending your efforts are such as to cast in the shade all your various contemporaries and educational agencies. Socialists, rabid party politicians, and others cannot recognize the fact that your paper is a free lance as far as politics are concerned, fighting purely and simply for the farmers' cause. Fair and honest criticism of friend or foe is the clarion cry of The Guide. Keep it up, sir. Neither Socialists nor extreme party politicians can afford for long to be without The Guide.

HENRY COWARD.

Juniata, Sask.

WANTS NEW PARTY

Editor, Guide:—I see a number of your correspondents advocate working through one or other of the old political parties. We are to attend their caucus and see that the right man is nominated and pledged to support our demands. The first thing I want them to tell me is where we who are opposed to both parties are going to come in? There are enough of us to be worth considering and we cannot caucus with the enemy. The machine has always controlled all nominations in this riding and always will so long as we cling to party. As to promises, we can get all we want in that line before the election either from the government or opposition candidate. Even if such promises were made in good faith they would be worthless with a Laurier and a Borden in the lead. Does anyone honestly believe that either party can be reformed? Have they not flourished on graft from the day of their birth? What reform measure "for the benefit of the laboring class" was ever enacted by an old effete political party unless it was done to head off some growing new party. We are told that new political parties never accomplish anything. What an assertion to make; who freed the U. S. slaves? And who to-day has practically won Home Rule? How about the young Turk? And is it an old or new political party that is forcing the hands of Germany and France? True, many new political parties have sprung into existence and died without obtaining power to legislate, usually because their demands were not sufficiently radical and could in a more or less mutilated form be adopted by one of the old parties. So it was with the Chartists in Britain and the Prohibitionists in the States, and to some extent with the Populists, who killed their party by fusing with the Democrats. If we have the courage of our convictions we will get together and declare war on both old parties.

W. T. BUCKELL.

Conjuring Creek, Alta.

DIRECT TAXATION

Editor, Guide:—You have recently published such a volume of evidence against protection, and in most cases from such good authority, that I would think most of us must be convinced of the injustice of the system. But I notice there is a proportion of your correspondents who take a medium view of the subject, and raise the cry of "tariff for revenue only," and I should be glad if you will allow me to express a few thoughts on this aspect of the tariff question. We have an instance of the above sentiment in Mr. Lloyd Harris' speech,

published in The Guide of March 22, when he says: "I am not a high protectionist, but I do think we require a tariff in this country. I think it is the only practical way of raising our revenue. If any government would even make the suggestion to change our system and raise revenue by direct taxation, I do not believe it would last twenty-four hours." Every right-minded citizen knows and approves of the fact, that it is necessary for him to pay his proportion of the country's revenue, and I think those who follow Mr. Harris' line of argument under rate the intelligence of the average taxpayer, when they place him on a par with the good woman who wants to purchase a dollar clock and thinks she gets it for nothing when it is "presented" to her by her grocer with 10 pounds of tea at 40 cents, when a rudimentary knowledge of the commercial law of profit and loss would soon show her the value of the tea cannot be more than 30 cents per pound. But admitting for the moment the advisability of paying in this disguised form, how is it possible to arrange a plan by which everyone pays according to his ability? If you tax coffee and similar articles which we are forced to import, the millionaire will probably consume little more than the laborer, and consequently pay no more taxes. But I imagine I hear some one suggest taxing the luxuries of the rich, precious stones, silks, etc.; but even then you must allow them the option of purchasing them or not, which is equivalent to allowing them to use their own discretion as to whether they contribute to their country's revenue or not, which appears to me anything but just, and it seems to me it is time to call a spade a spade, and tax everyone according to their possessions and ability. Blackfoot, Alta. F. B. SULMAN.

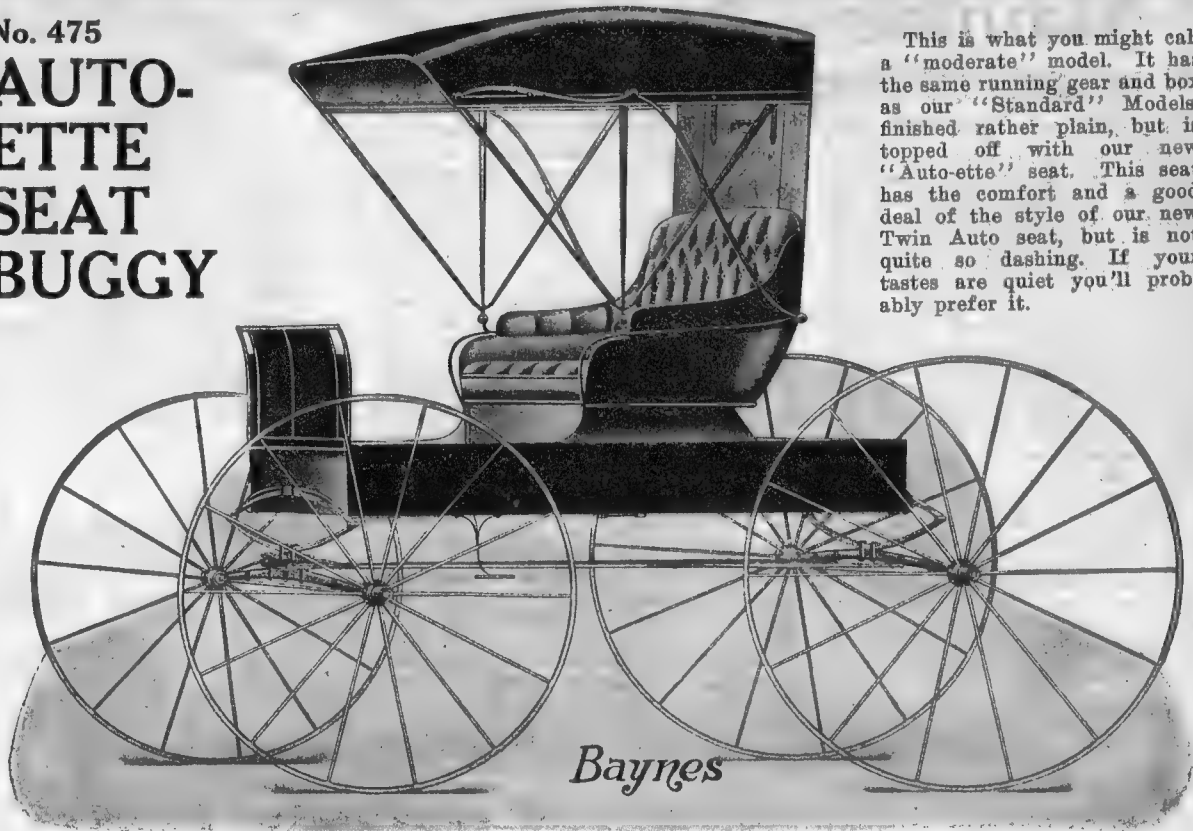
CANADA'S FUTURE AND CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—There is a crucial period in the history of nations, as of individuals, a time when a wrong decision, a lost opportunity may divert the stream of national progress into channels too narrow and dangerous for the expansion of future years. Canada today stands on the threshold of new conditions and experiences with a past replete with achievements and a prosperous future in full view. It is my firm belief that Canada by the end of the next four decades shall have a population of fifty millions of people, or about ten millions greater than the present population of the British Isles, and before this century is out she will have one hundred millions within her borders, and be the greatest nation within the greatest empire the world has ever known. In order to substantiate this belief let me give you a few facts. The immigration into Canada today equals that of the United States twelve years ago, with its magnetic power of seventy millions of people, and the immigration into the Republic has never risen above 1½ per cent. of its population. While that of Canada for the past five years has been between four and five per cent. In 1910 three hundred and thirty-five thousand people came to Canada and at the present rate of increase by the end of ten years we should have an annual immigration of over a million souls. In view of these facts it is up to us as individuals and as a nation to get busy, make broad sound laws and see that they are enforced, form good and human customs and stand by them, so that the new comer when he arrives may find it as easy as possible to make a comfortable home, which is the birthplace of a nation. The wealth of a nation consists not in the annual output of millionaires and multi-millionaires, who as a rule spend the bulk of their money and time in foreign countries or foreign pursuits, but consists in the moral standing and purchasing powers of the consumer and producer. The majority of people have an idea, though baseless, that high prices indicate a scarcity of money, but a short study of the laws governing economic conditions will show that the reverse is true. It has also been proven that when the prices of the necessities of life are highest, labor is the last to benefit by the rise and the first to suffer by the consequences. Another erroneous belief

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this year are fitted with Baynes "Twentieth Century" Shafts with their locking re-inforcement — another important detail of Baynes superiority. Every Baynes Buggy carries the BAYNES UNLIMITED GUARANTEE for one full year.

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general with the consumers is that the farmers are responsible for the high prices of food. To prove that this is not the case, let us examine the statements of Mr. Wilson, secretary of agriculture for the United States, where market conditions are similar to ours. In order to ascertain the cause of high prices and fix the responsibility, Mr. Wilson made a careful investigation of the retail prices in 78 of the largest cities and compared them with the prices the consumers got. In this way it was shown that the producer on an average got less than 50 per cent. of the price that the consumer paid, the rest went to the carrier, wholesaler and retailer. In Mr. Wilson's crop report of 1910 the value of agricultural products for the United States reached the enormous amount of \$18,926,000,000. If the 6,000,000 farmers of that country who have done the hard work were the recipients of this vast sum, we might envy them, but the men who get the profits are the men who control the prices and make life's necessities a source of speculation. Mr. Wilson's solution of the question is for the producer and consumer to get closer together and form co-operative buying and selling societies similar to those of Great Britain, Denmark, Switzerland and other European countries. But it seems to me that before commercial co-operation can be brought to a successful finish we must have the very best that is in each of us for the uplifting of the nation and the purification of the political life of the Dominion. The latter could be best accomplished by a system of Direct Legislation which would give the producer and consumer a chance to enact laws more favorable to commercial co-operation. Then with these advantages we could instal a system of government or public owned abattoirs and cold storage facilities. And in the cities and towns throughout the country we could have large departmental stores when all articles and goods would be sold on the co-operative plan. The money saved by this system in fuel, floor space, light and freight rates would go a long way in paying for the buildings. By the introduction of co-operative banking societies similar to those of Denmark and Switzerland we could practically eliminate the credit system.

Crystal City, Man. A. O. McKINNON

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Your buildings may be struck by **LIGHTNING** during the summer and this would mean a great loss of many thousands of dollars on account of loss of building, stock, and also a possible loss of life. If you equip your building with the

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CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTER & ELECTRIC CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN. 199 MAIN ST.

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

DIRECT LEGISLATION CAMPAIGN

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation has completed its winter's work and the officers are well pleased with the success attained. The first report of the work done was submitted at a general meeting of the Federation, held in their office, 239 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, on Saturday, April 22. The financial statement showed that there had been received since September 16 last, when the Federation was organized, the sum of \$2,072.15, of which \$1,500 was a donation from Joseph Fels. Mr. Fels gave this amount on condition that an equal amount should be raised by the people of Manitoba, so that it is still necessary for the league to raise more than \$300 to fulfill the pledge made to Mr. Fels. Of this amount all but \$82 has already been subscribed so that there will probably be little difficulty in raising the necessary amount. The total expenses of the Federation amounted to \$1,908.50, leaving cash on hand \$763.65.

Organization Work

F. E. Coulter, of Oregon, was engaged as organizer early in the winter, but resigned, and his work was taken up by F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg, early in February. Mr. Dixon has held seventy meetings throughout the province at which 4,450 people have attended, making the average attendance sixty-three. This attendance is considered very satisfactory in view of the brief time in which the propaganda has been carried on. At each of these meetings Mr. Dixon distributed free literature and also sold a considerable number of pamphlets on Direct Legislation. Already the Federation has distributed 5,000 copies of Robert L. Scott's pamphlet on Direct Legislation, many of these going to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and being sold at five cents each. In addition to this, 15,000 cartoon leaflets have been distributed and 6,000 other leaflets. Altogether there have been 40,000 booklets and leaflets distributed in the campaign. It has been decided by the Federation to retain Mr. Dixon as organizer, and to prepare for a lecturing campaign beginning in the fall. Meetings will be arranged whenever possible during the summer, and Mr. Dixon has already been engaged to address a number of Grain Growers' picnics. He is a good speaker and exceptionally well informed, not only upon the subject of Direct Legislation, but also upon the subject of Land Value Taxation. Any organization in Manitoba desiring to secure Mr. Dixon as a speaker should address him 239 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

It has also been decided to issue French and German translations of Mr. Scott's pamphlet. The French translation has already been made by Maurice Constantine, of St. Claude, Manitoba.

Voluntary Assistance

The work of the Direct Legislation Federation is entirely carried on by voluntary subscriptions. The membership fee is \$1, which entitles each member to all the literature issued. There have already been 200 fees sent in from various parts of the province and a number of branch leagues have been formed.

It will be remembered that the Direct

Legislation Federation is composed of four affiliated organizations, namely, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Manitoba League for Taxation of Land Values, the Royal Templars of Temperance, and the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council. A meeting with Premier Roblin was held during the past winter in which representations were made and a very courteous hearing was given by Mr. Roblin. The premier made no specific promises, but suggested that the Federation continue its educational campaign.

Any person desiring information on the subject of Direct Legislation should address the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation, 239 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

SALEM FOR RECIPROCITY

Salem Grain Growers have passed the following resolution dealing with the reciprocity question: "Resolved, that we, the Salem branch of the M.G.G.A., endorse the ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before Parliament, and ask for the complete abolition of duties upon agricultural machinery and implements, an increase in the British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff, and we further declare that the tariff resolution placed before the government by the Canadian council of agriculture, on December 16, 1910, is a correct representation of the opinion of the Manitoba people today."

MINITONAS WANTS PACT

At a regular meeting of the Minitonas branch of the M.G.G.A., held on April 15, the following resolution was passed: "Whereas we, the members of the Minitonas branch of the M.G.G.A., regret the action of the provincial government when they deemed it necessary to raise their salary from \$1,000 to \$1,500; and whereas, we also regret that the opposition, in the face of their promise last July for a cheaper government, made it unanimous, be it resolved that the secretary send a copy of this resolution to D. McDonald, M.P.P., and ask him for an explanation."

Another resolution passed unanimously was in response to a letter from Glen Campbell, M.P., and a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on April 7, 1911, and is as follows: "Resolved, that we, the members of the Minitonas branch of the M.G.G.A., instruct our member, Glen Campbell, M.P., to vote for reciprocity; that no offering of amendments on lower tariff of manufactured implements will do, that he vote for reciprocity and let the amendments come after, and that our secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Campbell, and to The Guide." It was also decided to ask these members (our representatives) to come and explain these matters more fully. It was also decided that a copy of The Guide be sent to each of the ministers officiating in this district during the remainder of the year. In disposing of the proceeds of a social, twenty dollars was voted to the central association.

STEPHENFIELD ORGANIZED

The following is taken from a letter from Jas. Allan, of Stephenfield: "At a meeting of the farmers of this district it was decided to form a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at Stephenfield. A good representation of farmers was present and the following officers were elected: President, Arthur South; vice-president, Robt. Daily; secretary, James Allan; directors, O. Spark, J. Bowers, W. Trindell, N. Nordquist, G. Stephenson, Ed. McDermid. We have fifteen names on our list at present, but expect to have twenty at the least."

SWAN RIVER PICNIC

Another union picnic is being planned for the last of June among the branches in the Swan River valley, to include Thunder Hill, Swan River, Durban, Kenville and Benito. These picnics instil enthusiasm into the branches and make them real live workers for the cause of the common people. Speakers will be present from the central office and, with a number of local speakers to give addresses as well, a good time is expected. The plans are to make the picnic the best ever in the Swan River district.



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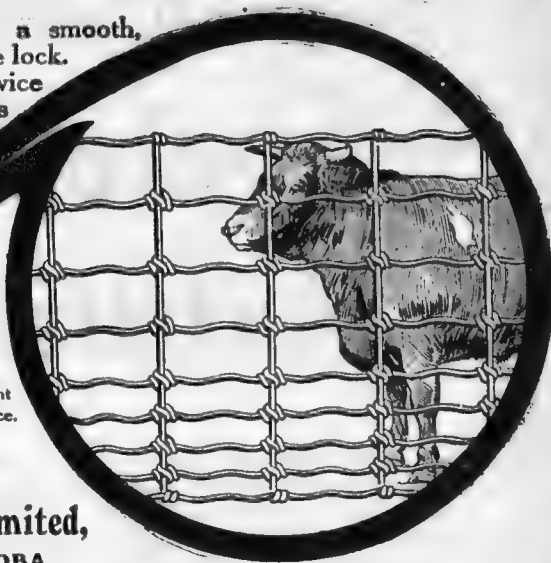
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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

MAKING WAGES SECURE

Subscriber, Alta.—What shall I have to do to make this legal binding and safe. I owe a man for wages. I gave him horses as security, but they are still on my place and the man is still working for me. What I really want to know is how I can make him safe over everybody else.

Ans.—Register a chattel mortgage on horses in his favor.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

J. L. Elston, Sask.—Where can I get the implement known as the "weeder."

Ans.—Any of the machine companies will get you this implement.

OAT SHRINKAGE

G. P. D. Langdon, Alta.—About what would be the shrinkage in oats weighing forty-five pounds per bushel, from threshing to a date one year later?

Ans.—The shrinkage would be very little, probably not two bushels on a thousand.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

HORSE WITH SORE HEELS

D. D. Russel, Man.—Horse took sore heels last spring when he was on the seeder; they look like scratches but they keep running and smell very badly. All remedies I have tried have not proved successful as a cure. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Have a one in one thousand solution of bichloride of mercury made up to which add two ounces of alcohol and apply this to the parts night and morning after bathing, then dust on iodoform, cover with cotton batting and apply a clean bandage over all to keep dressing in place.

COWS PARALYZED

W. J. E., Man.—I had two cows that could not stand on their feet and I slung them up. Their appetite was good until the last half-day before death. One lived two weeks and the other one month. Before getting sick the cows were daily driven up and down a steep hill for water. What was the trouble?

Ans.—Your cows were evidently paralyzed and I think much could have been done for them. If any of the others are affected give a large dose of physic and apply a strong fly blister along the spine; also give in feed night and morning the following after the purgative has worked:

Nux vomica, 4 ounces.
Bicarbonate of soda, ½ ounce.
Divide into 12 powders.

COW WITH LUMPS ON BELLY

W. A., Man.—Cow is due to calf in about a month; she has no appearance of same in her udder, but lately a lump has formed on her belly, and a milky matter oozes out of the milk vessels, as it were, just at the navel. I have been bathing with hot water and baking soda and pressing all the matter out possible. The cow does not appear to be in pain. What is the trouble?

Ans.—If the discharge has not stopped, continue bathing with a twenty per cent. solution of carbolic acid and warm water. After bathing syringe the parts with hydrogen peroxide and then dust on

iodoform, putting enough absorbent cotton over the wound to cover it, also a wide cotton band over all, tying it over the back to keep dressing in place. This should be done once daily.

SUPPRESSION OF MILK

O. L. H., Denholm.—What can be done for a cow whose teats have gone blind?

Ans.—Feed the cow on good nourishing feed three times daily, such as oats, bran and shorts mixed. Rub the udder with oil of lavender and give the following in feed night and morning:

Nux vomica, 3 ounces.
Potassium nitrate, 4 ounces.
Gentian, 4 ounces.

Mix and divide into 24 powders.

COLIC MIXTURE

J. B. T., Pincher Creek.—Can you give good prescription for spasmodic colic?

Ans.—The following can be recommended:

Chloral hydrate, 4 ounces.
Tincture of opium, 4 ounces.
Tincture of nux vomica, 2 ounces.

Tincture of digitalis, 2 ounces.

Spirits of ether nitron, 8 ounces.

Mix and give 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls, according to size of horse, in a pint and a half of warm water every hour till pain is relieved.

HORSE LAME IN STIFLE

Subscriber, Kibbey.—Horse seven years old is lame in stifle, but otherwise is in good condition. He began to limp last fall on the binder and has been gradually getting worse. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Apply the following blister to parts, leave on 48 hours, then wash off and grease well:

Bichloride of mercury, 1 dram.

Cantharides, 1 dram.

Vaseline, 8 ounces.

Mix and rub well in.

A PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSE

Mr. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man., built a poultry house a year ago, which he states was thoroughly satisfactory for the housing of his poultry during the past winter, though it was one of the coldest winters in many years. As many inquiries have been made by readers of The Guide for plans of poultry houses, Mr. Currie has kindly provided a description of his poultry house and says that he will be glad to furnish any reader with further information not contained here.

Mr. Currie's poultry house is 30 feet long, 14 feet wide and 8 feet high. It faces the south, has a car roof, and the front is nearly all of glass. He used 2 x 4 stuff for the plate and sills and also for the studding. First he erected the frame work and covered it on the outside with ½ inch lumber, over which he put a ply of building paper, though tar paper would serve the purpose equally as well. Over this again he put another ply of ½ inch lumber. The inside was covered with a ply of paper fastened to the studding and then covered with ½ inch lumber. He states that it is better to use ship-lap or siding on the outside and flooring on the inside walls, but that he used ½ inch stuff to save expense. The entire front facing the south from about three feet above the floor is made up of windows about 3 feet square, and each fitted with a curtain frame of the same size. The windows are all hinged at the top, opening inwards and hook up to ceiling so that during fine weather plenty of fresh air can be provided. The floor of the house is covered with ship-lap. The roof is made of one ply of the cheapest lumber procurable covered with one thickness of commercial roofing paper. Inside the building about six feet from the floor cross pieces of 2 x 4 stuff 14 feet long are nailed and this is covered on top with strips 2, 3 or 4 inches wide and about 2 inches apart. The space thus left between this floor and the roof is filled with straw, which absorbs all the moisture. Mr. Currie says it is also well to put straw or a load of sheaves on the roof. He also put in two ventilators

each 12 inches square, with a slide in the bottom of the ventilator so that they can be closed in very severe weather. The poultry house is then divided into five compartments, each about 6 feet by 14 feet. The partitions are made of strips about four inches wide and an inch apart up to 2 feet in height and poultry wire the rest of the way up to the ceiling. Each of these compartments, Mr. Currie states, will accommodate from 15 to 20 birds in the winter and from 12 to 15 during the breeding season. Mr. Currie has kept only Barred and White Plymouth Rocks which are very hardy and kept comfortable in this poultry house during the winter without any extra heat being supplied. He states, however, that he believes that this same poultry house is sufficiently warm to keep other varieties of poultry without having any frozen combs.

Location

In selecting a location for a poultry house, Mr. Currie points out that the nature of the soil, drainage and slope of the land are of great importance. He considers the best site one that slopes to the south or southeast. Flat clay soils, without drainage, cannot be used profitably for poultry runs, he says; neither can lands that are too sandy; although the latter are dryer and more healthful they lack the fertility to grow vegetation so essential to profitable poultry farming.

Foundation

Mr. Currie suggests a foundation as follows: The foundation may be made of brick, stone or cement. Walls of this description may be constructed without the aid of skilled labor and at a very moderate expense. In order to construct a satisfactory foundation with cement, it is necessary to dig narrow trenches to a considerable depth. A simple and effective method of proceeding is as follows: Drive rows of stakes into the ground, one row on each side of the trench, and nail boards on the inside of the stakes. The boards are used to hold the concrete in place until the cement hardens. Old, rough, or uneven boards may be used, except for the top ones, which should have the upper edges straight. The upper boards should be placed level as they will determine the top of the wall. The boards at the sides may be removed at any time when the cement is hard. The foundation should be at least six inches above ground or to a height sufficient to keep out any dampness.

Dropping Boards

When the partitions are put up as mentioned above, the dropping boards are put in and these are placed about one foot from the floor; they are 3½ feet wide and made out of flooring. A second floor is put in 3 feet wide and 28 inches from the ceiling. A front is then made, constructed of ¼ inch iron for uprights held by a piece of 2 x 2 scantling, top and bottom. In this scantling bar holes are bored three inches apart. The space is then divided with a partition which makes two coops over each pen 3 feet square. These are used for male birds or setting hens.

Underneath the top coop floor and directly over the front of the dropping board, the nest boxes are put. There are three roosts, each one a little above the other. The hens first go up on the roosts and then enter the nest boxes from the back; the front being closed makes it medium dark. The eggs are very easily

gathered by lifting the front door of the nest boxes.

This information supplied by Mr. Currie in regard to his poultry house will be very valuable to readers of The Guide and for further information they should communicate with him direct.

THE PEOPLE'S RULE

Senator Robert L. Owen, of United States, has compiled a 163 page volume containing the various laws of the states of the union which are intended to give the people more power and to terminate the abuses of machine politics. This volume deals with, "An Adequate Registration System," "Secret Ballot," "Direct Primaries," "Publicity of Campaign Contributions," "Corrupt Practices Act," "Publicity Pamphlets," "Initiative, Referendum, Recall," "Des Moines Plan of City Government," the "Short Ballot," etc. It was submitted as a report to the American Senate and printed as a public document. Any person may receive this valuable book for 15 cents postpaid by writing to The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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"An Indispensable Part in the Lives of Millions of People"

It is thus that the reviewer in one of the great English newspapers described the new Britannica, and to those living in sparsely-settled country districts the new Britannica can only be described as indispensable. Books in such districts are not easy of access; the facilities for reading and reference afforded by public libraries are necessarily absent, or at best limited.

To the intelligent farmer, therefore, whether for his own use or for that of his growing children, the advent of a work such as the new Encyclopaedia Britannica means the solution of a problem which must often have caused him anxiety. For in the varied occupations of his daily life there are scores of occasions in which the need of information on some point or other arise—information for which he would normally have to go to as many special text-books to get what he sought. To illustrate all the uses that he will make of the new Britannica would be an endless task, and could not be attempted without covering almost the whole range of human knowledge. For the farmer should have a wider range of general knowledge, more especially nature knowledge, than any other class; and the successful farmer is he who combines with the practical knowledge he has of the every-day problems of the farm a sound acquaintanceship with the principles underlying many sciences. It is only a truism to say that a man will be the better fitted to cope with the problems which confront him on the land, and to seize the opportunities which make for success, if he is something more than merely a tiller of the soil. He must, or should, have more than a smattering of knowledge in such subjects as meteorology and geology, to say nothing of the science of agriculture or stock-breeding. It will give him a weapon in his efforts to market his produce to the best profit if he has a sound knowledge of commercial geography and economics. Instances might be multiplied indefinitely. In the new Encyclopaedia Britannica the reader will find information on all subjects arranged so as to be easily and pleasantly accessible; he will find it plainly set out in the one form useful to him; he cannot, in the most technical work in any language, find more recent or more trustworthy information. Moreover, the 40,000 articles in the new work are fitted, as they stand, for the use of any person of ordinary intelligence and education. Brief "dictionary headings" define such works as might be unfamiliar to him. The free use of illustrations and diagrams facilitates the comprehension of such articles as deal with the most recent addition to knowledge. The relation between the general articles upon every science and the articles dealing with the special applications of that science is such that no one need be at a loss to trace the principles by which the newest results have been obtained.

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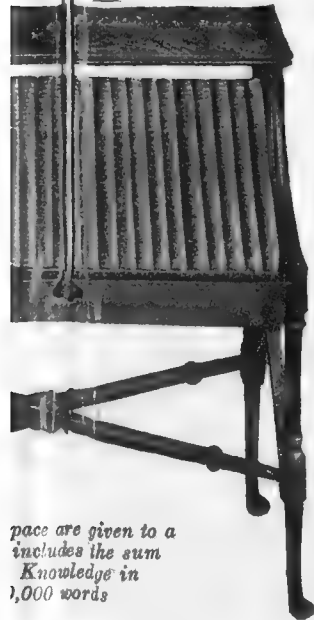
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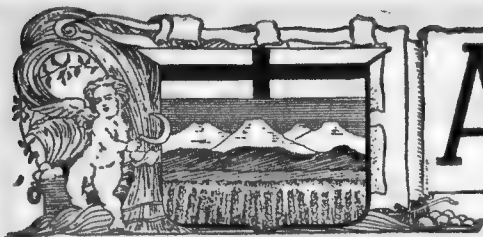
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

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AN INTERESTING VISITOR

The central office of the U.F.A. is getting to be known, and the last one of the most welcome callers was P. W. Cox, of Colfax, Washington; a member of the National board of the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union of America. Mr. Cox is also on the executive of the State and County Boards in Washington.

During the course of a very interesting conversation Mr. Cox stated that he had been commissioned by the president of the National board to investigate conditions here and see if it would be possible for the different farmers' organizations in America to get closer together. As a result of his visit I am now in communication with the National secretary of this Union and hope to have some interesting communications to report at a later date. Needless to say, Mr. Cox was loaded down with all the different literature we had to spare so that the National board could become fully acquainted with the objects of our association, and in return he has promised to see that their literature is forwarded to this association.

It was found during the course of our conversation that the aims of the two associations are very much alike, except that the American association is strongly opposed to reciprocity. "But," said Mr. Cox, "I don't blame you. If I was a resident of Alberta I would be in favor of reciprocity also. The trouble is that we farmers in the States are afraid that you in Western Canada, with your virgin soil and cheaper lands, will swamp our markets and the result will be that we have to take a lower price for our goods." He admitted further that from the Canadian standpoint reciprocity was good, and regretted that, on account of the market conditions, the American and Canadian farmers could not see eye to eye upon this question.

Other subjects touched upon included elevators, about which the Western States farmers do not seem to be very much troubled; Direct Legislation, railway matters, co-operation and a score of other subjects. In fact, the few hours we were able to spend in each other's company seemed to be all too short, and it is hard to tell who had talked the more at the end of the interview.

Mr. Cox was also greatly interested in our official organ, The Guide, and stated we were to be congratulated upon having such a splendid medium whereby we could express ourselves. He confirmed his appreciation by becoming a subscriber before leaving for home. In all, it is hoped that this interview will open up many more channels whereby we can secure valuable information and assistance and from time to time further reports will be made upon the result of the communications with the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union of America.

E. J. FREAM.

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

The last monthly meeting of Edwell Union witnessed a very interesting debate on "Woman's Suffrage," the subject being introduced by F. C. Ellis, who gallantly defended the ladies. However, after most of the members had expressed their views, a vote was taken and it was turned down.

F. J. POWELL, Sec'y.
Edwell, Alta.

Hazlemere Union is in favor of the Macleod district being represented at the Dry Farming Exposition, and will have a resolution to that effect introduced at the district convention. We are also desirous of seeing arrangements completed for a conference between the farmers and manufacturers of agricultural implements so that the relations between the two parties can be discussed.

W. TURNER, Sec'y.
Macleod, Alta.

Plainfield Union is in favor of compulsory hail insurance, but would like to see the compulsory plan go a step farther and include insurance to cover loss from snow also. We purchased a car of oats from Saskatchewan a short time ago and are not satisfied with the freight charges, so are getting the central office to investigate same.

F. T. DELL, Sec'y.
Carmangay, Alta.

Sunnydale Union held a debate on free trade vs. protection, and the members decided in favor of the former. Several members also gave their experiences on the art of gopher poisoning.

F. WOOD, Sec'y.
Rivercourse, Alta.

Rocky Coulee Union would like the central association to take up the question of compelling the railway companies to put in weighing platforms at all points where grain is shipped. We would like to have a list of all the secretaries published in the Alberta columns of The Guide at an early date.

C. BLUNDEN, Sec'y.
Granum, Alta.

Blackfoot Union is in favor of a district convention being held at an early date. A paper was read by our chairman at the last meeting on the subject of government owned elevators, and actual cases of abuse were cited showing that the present system was not effective. A public meeting has also been held to discuss the subject of herd law, and as usual the herd law exponents simply swept everything before them with arguments in their own favor. We think, however, that there is plenty of room for a change from the present systems in force.

JAS. STONE, Sec'y.
Blackfoot, Alta.

The need of pure bred sires in this district was the subject which came up for considerable discussion at the last meeting of Moyerton Union, and it was suggested that a joint stock company should be organized for the purpose of purchasing the necessary animals to start with. A suggestion to hold a plowing match this summer brought forth considerable discussion, and we hope to have something more definite to report at the next meeting.

HENRY BENNER, Sec'y.
Moyerton, Alta.

Stretton Union is in favor of the U.F.A. issuing calendars with the dates of the meetings printed in red, same to be sold to the members at a profitable price. It was felt that this would act as a kind of a booster and would result in increased interest in the association. We are also interested in the telephone question and would like to have some information on the subject from those who have been successful in organizing companies.

WM. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.
Kitseoty, Alta.

Fertile Plains is in a healthy condition and during the past two months our membership has grown from 48 to 77. We have succeeded in making up carload lot orders and find that we have effected a big saving. At the present time we have on the road coming to our order a carload of potatoes and six thousand fence posts, while possibly a half car of wire will be ordered soon. Our meetings are held every two weeks and sometimes weekly, and besides taking up the question of co-operative marketing we are also considering several local matters. We have not accomplished much yet, but are not despairing. Before long we will all be able to cast ballots and they will be cast effectively, along democratic lines and for men who shall be responsive to the wish of their constituents. We hope for a better day and are working for it.

W. S. HENRY, Sec'y.
Bow Island, Alta.

The last regular meeting of Queens-town Union included a short musical program which was greatly appreciated. We are in favor of compulsory hail insurance but want to see the limit raised to \$8 per acre. Arrangements have been completed for a monster joint picnic on July 12 next.

JOHN GLAMBECK, Sec'y.
Milo, Alta.

Zenith Union is circulating petitions for rural telephone lines through the district. The hail insurance tax question has been considered and we are desirous for the government to continue a hail insurance policy. One of our members has received instructions to prepare a paper on Direct Legislation for presentation to the next meeting. A committee has been appointed to canvass the district and secure signatures to the pork packing agreements. It has been decided to prohibit the buying or using of intoxicating liquors at any gatherings at the hall, and a strong committee has been appointed to see that this rule is enforced.

W. A. MCGILLIVRAY, Sec'y.
Zenith, Alta.

Grainland Union is in favor of a tax to keep up hail insurance, and although the members are sympathetic on the pork packing question, still, seeing that the majority of them had to sell off all their hogs last year, it is hardly likely that the proposition will get much support here at the present time.

GLEN SHUE, Sec'y.
Grainland, Alta.

Pincher Station Union is keeping busy, and at the last meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the negro immigration. The resolution from Strathmore Union was turned down, after having been twice discussed, on the ground that it is unfair to grazers who are resident but who raise little or no grain. We are going to try to arrange for a joint picnic for Dominion day.

J. M. LIDDELL, Sec'y.
Pincher Station, Alta.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY NECESSARY

The following resolutions were adopted and forwarded to Ottawa a few days ago by Pincher Station Union in response to the injunctions by The Guide for continued activity by the locals and to assure the premier that we view the reciprocity agreement only as a breaking loose from the frozen grip of the monopolists and that we mean to work for a complete reformation of trade: "Resolved, that whereas the implement factories of Canada are now old enough to thrive without nursing, and whereas the proposed reduction of duties on farm implements is too small to be effective, the government is urged to increase considerably the reductions in duties on farm implements which are as raw material to the farmer, and to increase the British preference to fifty per cent. on all goods imported." "Resolved, that whereas a free market in the U.S.A. for Canadian farm products is liable to make Canadian farming subservient to the U.S. trust companies in collusion with Canadian monopolists, the government is urged to make no delay in establishing public utilities under government supervision and especially the Hudson's Bay railway and marine transport service, and the cold storage and transport of meat products."

J. M. LIDDELL, Sec'y.
Pincher, Alta.

INFORMATION WANTED

Sundial Union sends greetings and would like to know whether the resolution sent out by Strathmore in regard to a "tax on hail insurance," would include the taxation of uncultivated and company lands, including those belonging to the C.P.R. We would also like to know whether local improvement district officers would have power to set prices for impounded animals and the amount which can be charged per day for impounded animals.

WILL F. DEANS, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.

[As I read the Strathmore resolution, it means that every acre of land, whether occupied or cultivated or not, will be subject to the tax, except, of course, the C.P.R. lands which, under the recent decision of the privy council, are exempt from all kinds of taxation for a further fifteen or sixteen years. The councilors of local improvement districts have no power whatever to take up the matter of prices to be charged for impounded animals. This is fixed by a provincial act. At the present time the powers of local improvement districts are very limited and the only matter outside that of roads and the business pertaining to roads that they may take up is the appointment of inspectors to enforce the noxious weeds act.]

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

Holden's welcome to the Hon. Duncan Marshall on the occasion of his recent visit there was complete and all united to make the visit one to be remembered. Deputations were to the fore and the minister was kept busy receiving deputations and petitions. Soon after Mr. Marshall's arrival, a deputation waited upon him with regard to rural telephones and the losses incurred owing to prairie fires last spring. Luncheon was served at the King George hotel and was attended by the local officers of the U.F.A., members of the village council and officers of the Board of Trade and Agricultural society. The meeting which was arranged under the auspices of Holden Union, was held in Hayes' Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. A display of grain and vegetables grown in the district also proved an interesting and pleasing spectacle. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wm. Campbell, J.P., in the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. J. Christianson, president of the Holden Union, and a short resume of the work carried on by the local union was given by the secretary. Satisfactory progress was also reported regarding the introduction of various varieties of pure bred seed grain and pure bred cattle into the Holden district. Mr. Holden also outlined some of the work now being undertaken by the central office for the benefit of the members of the association. Mr. Marshall congratulated Holden upon the interest taken in agricultural matters as was evidenced at that meeting. It was the intention of the government, he said, to carry on the educational phase of farming more effectively than has been attempted before. The science of agriculture would, he hoped, take a more prominent place in the public school curriculum and this with the aid of the agricultural colleges would doubtless do much to improve farming operations in all sections of the province. Teachers will also be given an opportunity to take a short course in agriculture during the summer vacation. Mr. Marshall also referred to the demonstration farms which are to be established and explained in detail the intentions of the government in regard to the matter. At the close of the address, Mr. Marshall closely inspected the samples of grain and flax, and expressed himself as being specially interested in the excellent samples of pure bred winter wheat and flax which had been raised in this immediate vicinity and had been sold for seed purposes. At the close of the meeting the Ladies' Aid societies connected with the Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian churches very generously invited the audience to a coffee reception which they held in honor of the guest of the day. This was attended by a large number and included friends from Ryley, Viking, Poe, Earling, Ulster and Scona.

BASIL WHYTE, Sec'y.
Holden, Alta.

"ONE AND ALL"

The monthly meeting of Lake View Union was held on Saturday, April 16, and was well attended. A somewhat lengthy correspondence was read and after some discussion action was taken on the following resolutions: The Strathmore hail insurance resolution was supported and the secretary instructed to act accordingly. It will be observed that this resolution is very much along the same lines as the resolution presented by this union about twelve months ago, the only difference being that we exempted from taxation land used exclusively for ranching, and in the method of collecting the tax. We are unanimously of the opinion that compulsory hail insurance is the only satisfactory solution to the hail problem. We strongly support the reciprocity pact and we further are of the opinion that all agricultural implements should be placed on the free list; further, that the British preference should be increased to fifty per cent. with free trade as the ultimate goal. John McNeice, the union's delegate to Ottawa, having returned from the East, presented a very interesting and inspiring report of the work done by the big delegation. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McNeice for his self-sacrificing interest in the cause of the union. Several new members were admitted but there is still room for a large increase yet, and the executive would respectfully remind farmers who have not yet identified themselves with the union that this is not an association exclusively for the president, directors and secretary. The union is for you, Mr. Farmer, and in the measure that you support it by your presence, experience and otherwise, will it become the success it ought to be. The Farmers' Union has accomplished much already, but there remains much yet to be done. Let us take for our motto the old Cornish one, "One and All."

DONALD CAMERON, Sec.
Lake View, Alta.

STILL ORGANIZING

The farmers of St. Edouard met recently at Ed Cota's house to discuss the formation of a local union of the U.F.A. Twenty farmers were present and nineteen signed as members. The bylaws and objects of the association were explained by Messrs. Robarge and Labree, after which the following officers were elected: President, Z. Robarge; vice-president, P. Robarge; secretary-treasurer, Edward Labree; directors, A. Lamoth, F. S. Bestarast, A. Dubrille. We will meet on the first Tuesday of each month throughout the summer.

Continued on Page 30

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Tariff on Tractors

The Hart-Parr Company, of Charles City, Iowa, have sent the following self-explanatory letter to The Guide, under date of April 8:

"We have noticed that you are quite good at answering various knotty questions which are propounded to you. We wonder if you could answer a question which has been puzzling us.

"As you well know, we sell large numbers of our gas tractors in Western Canada and have a branch house of our own at Portage la Prairie, Man., and another at Saskatoon, Sask. Until last spring we had always invoiced these tractors to our Canadian branch at the same price that we sold to large jobbers in U.S. and Canada, because your tariff

law says that the price at which goods are invoiced through the customs house for the payment of duty shall be the price of the goods as established by their sale, in the country of production in like quantities, and under similar terms.

"But a year ago the customs house at Portage la Prairie suddenly received notice from the customs department at Ottawa to increase our valuation five per cent. over the previous valuation.

"The customs house at Portage la Prairie has, within the past week, received instructions from Ottawa to increase the valuation of our 45 h.p. tractor for the payment of custom to the extent of \$132 higher than the price at which we are selling this very same tractor to the large jobbing firms in North Dakota and Montana.

"The practical effect of this increase in valuation is to make us pay a duty of about twenty-two per cent. on its true valuation, whereas your tariff law says it shall be twenty per cent.

"About a month ago an agent of the customs department (of Canada) visited us and we showed him contracts with jobbers in the states mentioned and gave him copies of them, and showed him invoices of engines shipped to these jobbers to convince the customs department that the valuation placed on these tractors when shipped into Canada was the same as the price at which we sold them to large jobbers in the U.S.

"We would be glad if you could explain why we are subjected to such discrimination. Does your parliament really fix the tariff on imports into Canada or is it fixed by the customs board at Ottawa? Hoping you can give us some light on this subject, we are,

Very truly yours,
THE HART-PARR CO."

The Government Explanation

[Note.—The Ottawa correspondent of The Guide has made enquiries with reference to the above letter and was informed by the officers of the department of customs that the increased valuation for duty on the Hart-Parr gas tractors was made on instructions from the chief appraiser

at Ottawa on the ground that the invoice price on which duty was formerly paid was the price charged by the company to territorial agents in the United States and did not represent the "fair market value thereof, when sold for home consumption, in the principal markets of the country whence and at the time when the same were exported directly to Canada," which is the meaning of the words, "value for duty," according to section 40 of the Customs Act.

Ruling of Board

This instruction, The Guide correspondent was informed, was given after an investigation by an officer of the customs department at the works of the Hart-Parr Co. at Charles City, Iowa, in March, 1910, and was in accordance with the following rule of the board of customs:

"In regard to goods sold in wholesale quantities only to special agents or to territorial agents and not to jobbers generally, the board approved the following rule to be followed in fixing the value of such goods for duty purposes, viz.—

"That the price as sold to such agents in the country of export should be advanced by an addition of from 5 to 10 per cent., according to circumstances, to represent the fair market value for duty on importation to Canada."

Reason of Change

This rule applies to all classes of goods and, it was stated, has been in existence for at least ten years, and has been universally applied where the investigations of the department have shown that the invoice price does not represent the fair market value in the principal markets of the country of export. It is claimed that the price to territorial agents is below that at which sales would be made to wholesalers in the open market, territorial agents being required to bear the cost of advertising and to maintain their own selling organization. It is further pointed out that as the Hart-Parr Co., as stated in their letter, ship their tractors to branch houses in Canada, no sale takes place prior to import, and the invoice price is not, therefore, a price at which a sale has been made. According

to the information of the department, the Hart-Parr Co. does not sell tractors to jobbers generally.

Section 56 of the Customs Act gives the importer the right to call for an arbitration if dissatisfied with the appraisal of any goods, or, under section 43, he may appeal to the board of customs.

The board of customs consists of the commissioner of customs and such other officers of the customs department as the governor-in-council from time to time appoints. The present members are the commissioner, John McDougald, the assistant-commissioner, R. R. Farrow; the chief and general inspector, S. W. McMichael, I.S.O.; the chief appraiser, J. R. K. Bristol, and the law clerk, C. P. Blair.]

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FOR SALE—ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL drill, 600 ft. capacity, new last June. Will take oats or barley in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
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FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR particulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 32-13

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FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF PRIZE RYE grass seed; also ten head of Shorthorn cattle, both sexes. Thirty head of young Berkshire pigs two to three months old, fifteen dollars per pair; all registered. Write wants to W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 40-2

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted. — Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 189 MINNE-sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale. — J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GOOD TIM-othy seed, ten cents per lb., bag extra. — Samuel Grahame, Gilbert Plains, Man. 36-6

POTATOES — BOVEE, SENSATION, Rochester Rose, Wee McGregor, Royal Russet, 50 lbs \$1. — Alex. Ashby, Neepawa, Man. 40-4

FOR SALE — MENSURY BARLEY FOR seed, about 200 bushels. Apply to A. W. Blackwell, Oberon, Man. 41-2

FOR SALE—150 BUSH. FINEST GRADE Flax. — Address E. G. Eggleston, Estevan, Canada, P.O. Box 815. 41-6

SIX CARLOADS OF BANNER OATS FOR sale. — Val. Kraemer, Wilcox, Sask. 38-6

FOR SALE, MARROW-FAT BLACK EYE SEED Peas. R. F. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 41-3

POULTRY AND EGGS

S.O.W. LEGHORNS—PRIZE-WINNERS, 12 entries at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911, winning 16 prizes, including 4 firsts, 4 specials and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hens and pullets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.00 per 15. I have won more prizes in the past three years than any S.O.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. — W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man. 39-6

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SPECIAL PRICES for May and June. Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks now running over 70 per cent. fertile, \$1.50 for 15. Single Comb White Leghorns, heavy layers, now running over 80 per cent. fertile, \$1.25 for 15. Incubator lots when we can spare them. Barred Rocks \$3.00 per 100; Leghorns \$7.00 per 100. — Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS — TRY OUR strains for laying and winning. 13 prizes at Brandon and Regina on 14 entries, including Nor'-West Farmer Cup. Eggs from No. 1 pen headed by 1st Cock, Brandon, \$3 per 15. No. 2 pen headed by 1st Cockerel, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per 15. — John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE, Man., utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant Louse Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Edward's Roup Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease; easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. 40-2

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. — B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Heading B.P. Rock hens, 1st Cock, 8th Clk. at Man. Prov., 1911. Heading S.O.W. Leghorn pens, 2nd pen Cock at Man. Prov., 1911. Won 2nd and 7th S.O.W. Leghorn pullet at Man. Prov. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.

J. H. CLARKE, VIRDEN, MAN., BREEDER of prize-winning B.P. Rocks. This season's yards are headed by 3rd Cockerel, 1911, and best sons of 2nd prize Cockerel, 1909, Man. Poultry Shows. Eggs, 1 setting, \$2.00; 8 settings, \$5.00. All my breeders for sale after May 15th.

McOPA FARM—WINTER LAYING BAR-red Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks' Eggs, \$2 per setting; 8 for \$5. Will try to please you. — W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 34-8

EGGS FOR SALE—AT \$1.50 PER SETTING of fifteen, from choicest pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. — Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 34-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING — PURE BRED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels seed wheat, Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes. — Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range. — Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS — GOOD TYPE AND color, bred from prize-winning stock; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. — John Muirhead, Carberry. 37-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—ALL CHOICE colored birds, good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15. — Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man. 39-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM GOOD large birds, good color and excellent winter layers; \$1.50 for 15. — Silas Dunfield, Box 14, Swan Lake, Man. 41-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS — \$1.50 per 15. — Mr. W. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 37-6

EGGS FOR SALE—S.O. WHITE LEG-horns, \$1.50 per fifteen. — R. Robinson, Box 654, Brandon. 35-6

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS — EGGS, \$1.50 per fifteen; two settings, \$2.50. — B. D. Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 37-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING — Good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15. — Wm. Golland, Bredenbury, Sask. 36-6

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 50c per dozen. — R. B. Book, Moore Park, Man. 36-6

FOR SALE—EGGS, PURE BRED RHODE Island Reds, \$1.50 for 15. — Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 38-6

EGGS FOR SALE — LIGHT BRAHMAS. Two dollars per fifteen. — Fred. Louth, Stephentown, Man. 39-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 FOR 15. Vivian Pellett, Cardfield, Semans, Sask., G.T.P. 39-6

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.—Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds Eggs, \$2.25 per 15. — John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 40-6

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS FOR SALE — From prize-winning stock, 50c each. — A. H. Salmon, Riga, Sask. 40-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS—\$2.00 PER 15. — J. H. Thomas, Trochu, Alta. 39-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—W. F. Dawson, Junata, Sask. 37-6

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WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSEY, MAN.—We wish to reduce our Shorthorns without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. Inspection invited. Yorkshires of November farrow, either boars or sows, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigree.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W.H. English, Harding, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock. —H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

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ROSE HILL FARM—FOR CHOICE REGIS-tered Berkshires write E. Hande, President Agricultural Society, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man. 41-6

FOR SALE—PEDIGREE JERSEY BULL, 4 years old, solid, fawn color, quiet and good stock-getter. —Geo. S. Fraser, Hamilton, Ont. 41-8

REGISTERED BERSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BEEDEE of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BEEDEE of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERSHIRE—YOUNG stock for sale. —G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BEEDEE and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., ELISBORO, SASK., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

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EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND

Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon	May 31
Winnipeg Horse Show	June 5-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug. 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug. 15-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show	Dec. 20

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Alleged Humor

FOR ELOCUTIONISTS

The following is some poem. It is recommended to elocutionists who desire a change from the hackneyed "Bingen on the Rhine":
Beside a western water tank one cold November day,
Inside an empty boxcar a dying hobo lay.
His partner stood beside him with low and drooping head,
Listening to the last words this dying hobo said:

"I am going to a better land where everything is bright;
Where handouts grow on bushes and you sleep out every night;
Where you do not have to work at all, or even change your socks,
And little streams of whisky come trickling down the rocks.

"Tell my sweetheart back in Denver that no more her face I'll view,
That I have jumped the last freight and I am going through.
Tell her not to weep for me; no tears in her eyes must lurk,
For I am going to a land where I don't have to work!

"Hark! I hear her whistling; I must catch her on the fly!
Farewell, partner, I must leave you; it ain't so hard to die!"
The hobo stopped, his head fell back—he'd sung his last refrain.
His partner swiped his hat and shoes, and jumped the eastbound train.

VERY CONSIDERATE

Husband—You are quite comfortable, dear?
Wife—Yes, love.
"The cushions are easy and soft?"
"Yes, darling."
"You don't feel any jolts?"
"No, sweetheart."
"And there is no draught on my lamb, is there?"
"No, my ownest own."
"Then change seats with me."

A LUCKY ESCAPE

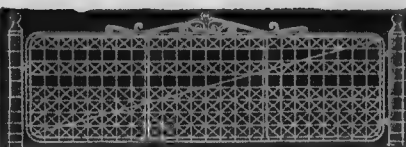
The farmer and his wife watched their dog as he chased madly down the track after the four o'clock train. He did it every day and always returned winded.
"I wonder why he chases that train?" remarked the wife with her eyes on a little cloud of dust that showed where Rover was.
"That's not what's bothering me," answered her husband. "I'm wondering what he'd do with it if he caught it."

HIS LITTLE GIRL

"Tain't every feller as I'd trust my little gal to," said Farmer Skinner in the Far West, when the young man asked for her hand.
The "little gal" was five feet eleven in her bare feet, and she hid her blushing face on her father's shoulder as he resumed:
"You must take care of my wee birdie, Jack. Recollect she has been raised tender-like. Two acres a day is all I ever asked her to plough, and an acre of corn is all she's been used to hoe in a day. She kin do light work, such as rail-splittin', diggin' post-holes, and sich like; but she ain't used to rough work, and you must be gentle with her. Ah, my boy, it's hard for the old man to give his little sunshine away! He'll have to split his own wood and dig his own taters now. But go, my little un, and be happy."

CATALOGUED

Two women on a train, seated together, held each a covered basket. From one a faint shuffling noise proceeded, while from the other came now and then an indignant pur.
The conductor came by.
"Dogs ain't allowed on this train," said he.
"This is a cat," protested the owner of the purring basket.
"Makes no difference; dogs ain't allowed," repeated this stolid logician.
"Must I get off, too?" inquired the other woman. "I have a turtle in this basket."
"No, ma'am; turtles is insects, but cats is dogs," he told her.



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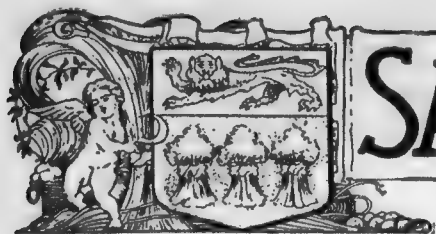
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by F. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw

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Organization

The word organism has its root in the Greek word *ergon*, which means a work; therefore at the start we have a beautiful association of ideas when we link the two words together. Just as the accomplishments of the man of literature, science, war, art or industry are called their works, so then is an organization a complete work, an instrument that we can use to further any end we have in view. The need for organization is no modern question. Aesop recognized it in his day, 600 years B.C., when he put into that immortal fable of the fether giving his sons a bundle of sticks to break, and when they failed, cutting the bonds that held the bundle so that they could break them separately. Aesop was evidently much impressed by the need of organization, for he delved into 800 years before his time and brought us out that other immortal from the literature of Egypt, "The stomach and the members." But perhaps the most striking example of the value of organization and the helplessness of man without it is in the story of the Tower of Babel. This stupendous undertaking, imagined by a people arrogant with prosperity and swelling with pride was wrecked by want of organization.

"Gen. xi. 1—And the whole earth then was of one language and of one speech.

"5—And the Lord came down to see the City and the Tower which the children of men built.

"6—And the Lord said, behold the people is one and they have one language, and this they begin to do, and now nothing will be restrained from them which they have imagined to do.

"7—Go, let us go down and there confound their language that they may not understand one another's speech.

"8—So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth, and they left off to build the city."

Organism Vital Question

I have given those instances to show that in the entire history of civilized man throughout, organism has been a vital question and necessary to the success of human enterprise. We can only infer that the relapse from the high culture that once adorned Egypt, Persia, Athens and Rome, was due to the rapid growth of riches, causing a general slackening of the national organization of those countries and thereby exciting the cupidity of their less favored neighbors. The learning, wise laws, priceless literature and works of art which centuries have built up, are engulfed in the waves of barbarism which have swept over those countries in turn. Let us leave those older civilizations and look upon what we call in European history the "Middle Ages," where we find the first glimmering of man of his consciousness to his right and arbiter of his own actions. Wherever man existed in a primitive state he has always been found living under some kind of military organization. What now interests us, however, is to follow the course of organization as it has affected civil life. What do we see? We see organization as a flaming sword flashing into the dark and dismal conditions under which the great bulk of mankind have at times lived, cutting the cords which bound the serf to his lord, healing the sick, cleansing the food, sweetening the air of our workshops, restoring, guarding justice. We know that amid all the din and turmoil of conflicting interests, and in spite of the murky clouds of falsehood and corruption which, sometimes for a period, hide her from our view, she sits under our constitution unsullied, ready with her clean hands to effect her ministrations. Why then should we labor under the various disabilities which hamper our daily work and rob us of our just reward?

Why should we sit still and allow

corporate interests to plunder us by eliminating all competition on those articles we buy, and when we want to sell, ring the changes on us and restrict the competition for our goods? To put it more plainly still, when we want to buy, there is a combine at the back of the article. When we want to sell, there is a combine in front of us. Why should we come in at the tail of the effort of our politicians, or be likened to the raw material to make fortunes for our own manufacturers and financiers? If we are to be the tail, let us be the tail which wags the dog. If we are to be the raw material, let the manufacturers and financiers mix in their own substance with ours and tone down those sharp lines of difference between indispensable sections of society. As far as I have gone we have, as it were, been as one walking by the seashore. We watch the waves rolling and recoiling ceaselessly, yet we keep above the line of foam and with dry feet admire the untiring force of the sea. But, as a constructive body, our place is not upon the seashore high above the reach of the waters; we have here in our association a barque which will carry us safely if we guide it with cool heads and honest intentions; we must, however, launch out into the deep and not be content with gazing at the other ships on the ocean, idly wondering where they are bound for. We must plan our course, and when we have made up our minds as to where we want to go, we must boldly steer through fair weather or foul to those objects which we hold to be our due. Before we consider any of the questions and problems that so vitally affect us in the present day, I should like to give you a very short picture of the condition of the common people in Europe within a comparatively recent date, and when, from the standpoint of these happier times, we condemn the past ages and dub them dark, I will ask you if human nature has changed. Are those principles dead which made one man lord over another, without imposing on him any higher duty than just treating the underling by the laws of expediency, as he would his horses and dogs? I know you will answer, those principles are still alive, and human nature, lovable as it may be, is as weak and selfish as ever.

Have Moved Ahead

Read extract, page 78 Economy (Platt). Have we moved far since those times? Yes, thank God, we have moved a long way up since then. We have all moved up. There is not a man amongst us who does not possess such advantages that the overlord of a thousand yeomen would not have given half of his estate to possess. But have we moved enough? No. I say we are in the same relative position outside our home as was the vassal to his overlord in the year 1400. We have changed our feudal lords for manufacturing and corporate lords. Although we are free agents, we are compelled by the exigencies of modern social conditions to a restless moving onward, and there is perhaps no class who are so unable to adjust their prices in accordance with the price of production as farmers, and especially the farmers of today. Yet here we are between the upper and lower millstones of the overlords who sell us our wants and buy from us our surplus. Surely we have a reason for the existence of our organization. We have seen what we can do locally, and no one can deny that the West Eagle Hills G.G.A. has already accomplished much good work. Each year has been the preparation for a greater success the next. Let us see then how we can still further use it so that in the days to come they may say of us:

"They grappled with the problems of their day as their fathers did before

them. They swept away abuse, they abolished combines and gave honest endeavor its rightful place."

In such a democratic constitution as ours we have, in our parliamentary system, an easy and effective machine for enforcing our wishes, and the first aim of every Grain Growers' sub-association should be to put its organization in the direction of exercising its will in parliament. But first you must persuade the central association to add a legal and parliamentary department to their organization, and, using the Grain Growers' Guide as their organ, disseminate parliamentary information and political instruction. The duty of this department would be to receive resolutions from the sub-associations under a system which would preclude their time being wasted in matters of trivial importance and, having gauged the feeling of the majority of the members of the association, take such steps to prepare bills and remedy grievances by parliamentary or other means as may be necessary, as well as the promotion of utilities. Each sub-association should be able to communicate with all the sub-associations in its parliamentary area, such as the default clause in mortgages and lien notes, or any other matter which was of universal import. These resolutions could be sent to the parliamentary and legal department (accompanied by a consent to a levy of so much per head if necessary) and this department would get a bill through the house in less time than it takes a willing member to clean his throat under the present party system. I have not elaborated this scheme too far, because a wide discussion will result in discovering the best way to establish any undertaking on a firm and permanent basis, but I'll tell you right here that your elevator and railway questions are secondary to the need of a strong department as before mentioned.

Advantages of Legal Department

Do you think that if we had an active legal and parliamentary department in operation for the last few years we should have asked for free trade in implements and should have had chucked down to us the reduction of a paltry few cents off wheat, the whole of which remission we cannot ever hope will come to us? Do you think that if our legal department had been at work for a few years we should hear so much of usurious interest and unfair contracts? I'll answer and say the representation in parliament and a legal department to fight test cases which concern the welfare of the farming community are the germ, the essence, and the vital conditions on which we can first sweep away abuses, and then on clean, firm ground build our superstructure of public utilities, so that peace and happiness may dwell in the land. Do you think the undertaking is too big? Let me tell you that since the convention at Regina over fifty new sub-associations have been formed. An annual convention cannot cope with the work our coming huge membership will involve. We run the risk of becoming a colossus with feet of clay unless we at once make provision to ensure speedy action when our membership demands it. Why have those fifty new associations formed? Because, in the Grain Growers' Association, they have an institution which will fight their battles, and this is what will draw the thousands yet. Let us not belie their faith. Let us send a resolution to the central association asking them to establish a department to fight our legal battles and secure men for parliament who will be real representatives. If such a resolution should stimulate the central association to take action towards the end we desire, we would not grumble at the means whereby they attained it, but would take satisfaction in the hope that the Grain Growers' Association was justifying its existence, well knowing that now, as in the days of the house of Noah, if the people are one nothing will

be restrained from them which they have imagined to do; trusting and believing that as time went on to avoid the errors of those who were building the Tower of Babel, and keep the Grain Growers' Association growing as a beneficent tree, sheltering the young and shielding the aged and spreading its wide branches over a happy, moral and prosperous community.

F. S. PALMER.
West Eagle Hills, Sask.

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Verigin wishes us to send a speaker to enlighten their members upon the benefits to be derived from joining the association.

Juniata.—The Woodlawn G. G. A. also wish us to send someone to their point to speak, on the occasion of their annual plowing match, which is to be held on or about June 15.

Kelso Association are on the job with more new members. This is splendid. Keep on the move.

Big Arm is going strong. This branch was registered as Wolfston but they have changed the name for a more original one. They are now fully under way (to use a nautical expression), and are capturing new members rapidly. They evidently mean business. Have elected officers and are calling for a speaker.

The Famous Cut Knife Creek is wanting to join our organization. We bid them welcome.

Ada Organized. Mr. James S. Dickson, secretary of the new Ada branch, located in 12-1-W3rd, called at this office and paid the fees on behalf of his association. They are expecting the C. P. R. Gravelburg branch to hit them this summer and all is excitement. They are also after a co-operative elevator to be first on the ground. Good. Welcome, Ada.

Our Latest. Etoimami Valley Branch. Brand new. Full of life. Watch it grow. A wonderful flood of new blood is being brought into our association. What a bringing together of men! What a grand work it is! Organizing, to educate, to co-operate with each other, to secure that which is best for all!

Theresa (southwest of Moose Jaw)—W. J. Hawkins gave us a call this week and took a quantity of literature away with him incidental to the forming of an association. This is a new district and we trust he will be able to organize, not only one branch, but several. We wish him success.

Harwell, via Kindersley, wishes to form an association. The enquiry comes from the Board of Trade.

Whiteberry held a very successful meeting last month. The following subjects were under discussion: Distribution of formaline, elevator question and the reciprocity agreement. A strong resolution was passed in favor of the latter. They intend holding farmers' meetings during the summer to discuss local agricultural problems.

Lashburn is after information on the elevator question. By the by, the new company are sending out copies of the new act as passed by the Saskatchewan legislature, also pamphlets dealing comprehensively with the whole situation.

Woodlawn is also interested in the new elevator company. They intend waiting, however, until the proposed branch of the C.P.R. from Outlook to Battleford is completed before taking definite steps in the way of securing an elevator.

Continued on Page 30



Grain Growers'

Sunshine Guild

CONDUCTED BY
"MARGARET"

Head Office—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S. G. Badges	.50
S. G. Buttons	.05
Pendants (gents)	.50

OBJECTS

To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To care for the blind from infancy.

MOTTO

SPEAK KINDLY WORDS

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale some one to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold.

Three narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"
Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind
Give truthful answer, and the next
Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

AT THE TURN OF THE ROAD

Where the rough road turns and the valley sweet
Smiles bright with balm and bloom.
We'll forget the thorns that have pierced the feet
And the nights with their grief and gloom;
And the sky will smile and the stars will beam,
And we'll lay us down in the light to dream.

We shall lay us down in the bloom and light,
With a prayer and a tear for rest,
As tired children who creep at night
To the love of a mother's breast;
And for all the grief of the stormy past
Rest shall be sweeter at last, at last.

Sweeter because of the weary way
And the lonesome night and long,
While the darkness drifts to the perfect day
With its splendor of light and song—
The light that shall bless us and kiss us and love us,
And sprinkle the roses of heaven above us.
Frank L. Stanton.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

SUNSHINE FOR MOTHERS

I wonder how many children read this page?
How many children remembered to do one "kind act" a day for dear mother, in the spirit of sunshine with loving smiles? If, in the past year, any lack of thought for mother has to be recorded, let us determine that such a thing will never happen again. That if we are still blessed by her presence on this earthly plane we will not forget the morning kiss, or the frequent caress; again, if you are the happy possessor of a complete family circle of father, mother, sisters and brothers, out of the depths of a heart full of gratitude for its own bountiful blessings, bring good cheer to some woman who may be somebody's mother, and so may the year 1911 prove to be the best year any of us have ever lived. The children must and ever will be the sunshine makers in the home. It is by perfect obedience, kindly thought and loving sympathy for those near and dear that we can prove our love. It is the everyday kindness that makes or mars the happiness of the daily home life. Remember if you feel inclined to speak back, not to obey, or to shirk your work, you are not fulfilling the first act of sunshine to prove your love for dear mother and father.

Now you and you, dear little reader, let me know what each little sunbeam can do to make home happy. You will be surprised how much "sunshine" can come into the smallest room if we only try.

Yours lovingly, in sunshine and shade,
MARGARET.

Well, if all of us looked at our mercies more'n our trials, we'd be a good deal happier.
—Mary Wilkins Freeman.

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.
—Southey.

PARCELS AND CLOTHING

Accept hearty thanks for papers, parcels of clothing, etc.: Staneslans Von Mielecke, Calgary, Alta.; papers; E. Buttress, Baldur, Man, children's clothing; T. Wilson, Ellice, Man., parcel of clothing; Mrs. W. P. G., Wellwood, Man., clothing.

SOME ONE

The County Organizer, of Connecticut, Miss Weed, dedicated the following valentine to Mrs. Alden. It was read by the Rev. Walter A. Gardner:
Once in the hours of a vanished morn,
A Fairy Song came faintly borne;
Telling my heart in a mystic way
Of a Some One who strayed in to Life one day.

Some One whose coming made glad the Earth,
While the Angel of Goodness blessed her birth
With the gift to scatter the sunshine and flowers
To brighten the darkest of Life's dark hours.

Some One is here this glad some day,
With light, and love, and the fragrance of May
Hid in her heart for such as be
Lonely, or sad, or bond, or free.

Here's to this Some One—may blessings attend her—
Heaven's best gifts guide and defend her;
Let homage, affection and honor be paid
To our Best Beloved Leader—in Sunshine or Shade.
Emily Stuart Weed.

SASKATCHEWAN

SENT PILLOWS

Dear Margaret:—The Woodleigh Sunshine Guild has made two pillows and sent them up. We are sending the parcel by express. Will you

please send me six buttons? Kindly let me know when you get the parcel.
ZENA MERRELL.
Wapella, Sask.

I am deeply grateful to these dear children for a present of two lovely pillows and also hemstitched pillow cases made by themselves. Mrs. Smith, the house mother at 274 Hargrave, was just asking "Margaret" to try and get some pillows; she had given her pillow up to one of the girls. So now you will realize why we both wish to thank the Woodleigh branch of Sunshine for their loving gift.
MARGARET.

P. J. S., Sask.—Pray forgive delay in acknowledging your letter and parcel. It has been quite unavoidable. It was so kind of you to send the garments, and they will be most welcome gifts for some of our cases.

C. Ham, Rothbury, Sask.—I think you and your chum are real good Sunshiners in caring for these needy cases. Let me know if our Guild can do anything for that poor old man or any other case you have personally investigated and found worthy of support. I know about the collection card. I know you are always ready to do all you can for our Guild. Best wishes to you and love to your mother and Nellie.

Bertie Monis, Wapella, Sask.—I am sending your button and hope you will wear it every day. Dear little boy, I want you to be a real "shiner," as my little ones call themselves—to shine for dear mother. Write again soon.

Oliver Price, Moosomin, Sask.—Many thanks for letter. Hope you will soon feel stronger and be able to take up the Sunshine work again. It is always trying to "sit still" and wait, but that is a lesson we all must learn. There is so much we see to do, so much that we must leave undone. Yet I feel sure that when the lesson has been mastered we can do much better work both for our own spiritual welfare and in the Master's vineyard. Cheer up, there is always work to do and sometimes the most trivial act brings forth the greatest blessing.

HELPS THE NEEDY

Dear Margaret:—I received my button and was very glad of it. When I have a chance I give flowers to the sick people. I am saving up my money. We saw some anemones and robin red-breasts, black birds and a lot of other birds. I would have written sooner if I had had time. I put in a flower garden and a vegetable garden. I will help the needy all I can. Well, write to me soon. I think that is all.

DAISY HATHERLEY.

Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Dear child, your letter is very nice and I am glad you love the birds. I discovered a Woodpecker's nest in a telegraph pole this morning and Mr. and Mrs. Woodpecker were very busy lining out their future home. It was great fun to watch them. Write again.

MARGARET.

ALBERTA

Ernest L. Doolittle, Dorence, Alta.—I have posted your button myself today so I feel sure no mistake can be made this time. Yes, we can do with all the sunshine we can get, especially in the spring. Ask your sister to send her name and I will enrol her as a member. Try and form a branch of Sunshine in your school.

S. E. Cole, Edmonton, Alta.—I shall be pleased to hear from you at greater length and learn how you conduct your periodical meetings and what you are doing for Sunshine. Pray accept my best thanks and wishes for your success. Whenever possible I answer all questions, but, of course, I cannot answer by return or even within the week.

MANITOBA

"Kathleen," Morris, Man.—I am deeply grieved to hear of your sister's illness, and I sympathize with her most heartily. I can quite understand in these circumstances that she has been unable to take active part in Sunshine work. Please give her my love and best wishes and I thank you for all you have done for Sunshine.

ONLY A BOY

Florence W. Hayes
The very quintessence of happiness,
The personification of joy;
I wonder who could have made such a mistake
In calling him "only a boy."

His coat sleeves are out at the elbows;
It doesn't matter a bit;
His hat is minus its ragged brim,
His trousers a perfect misfit.

He can purchase the wealth of the Indies
With the coppers he holds in one hand.
He can travel the wide world over
With the hickory horse on the sand.

He can bury an ocean of trouble
In a tart or some strawberry jam.
He can tantalize you with his mischief
And still look as sweet as a lamb.

He can gladden the darkest of days
With his merry whistle and shout,
And the old world smiles and grows young again,
When only a boy is about.

There are better things in store for you than you know. In the calendar of your future, there are days marked for angelic visits. The angels may come disguised, but come they surely will. Yours be it, to have for them an open door, and a house where they shall find a home.—G. A. Merriam, from Sunshine Bulletin.

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Top is clear glass—so you can see when the butter is coming without opening the churn. Churn is easily moved by tilting frame on the wheels while the barrel remains upright. "EUREKA" CHURN makes beautiful butter and gets all the butter-fat out of the cream. 3 sizes,—8, 10 and 12 Imperial gallons. Write for our book of Tools, Machines, etc. Every farmer and dairyman ought to have a copy handy.

Some of the other Eureka Lines

Combination Wagon Box and Rack, can be instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—Hay, Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry. Will carry two tons in any position. You ought to have one.

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Write for Catalogue. Every farmer should have one. 12 EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

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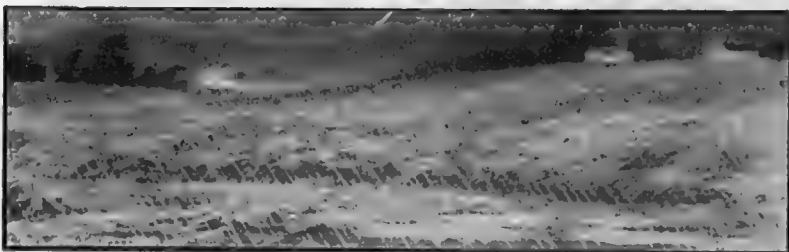
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—Holmgren Bros., Hanley, Sask.

Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations should correspond with us so that they may be able to fully inform the members regarding the important matter of Hail Insurance.

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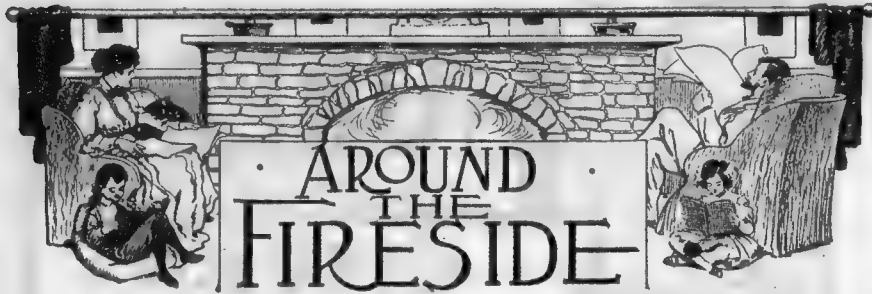
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JOYOUS HEALTH

Different countries and different centuries have regarded health variously. Emaciated and enervated bodies had their day in medieval times and were considered the highest type of spirituality, while starved and wounded bodies, purposely irritated by the wearing of unpleasant apparel, and beaten to open wounds by knotted cords, were gravely intended to indicate exceeding piety and those heroic disciplinarians were considered far on the highroad to favor with the Almighty.

Ladies of high degree, less than two centuries since (and many others who struggled to ape their airs of incompetence, frailty and gossamer thinness) were perhaps equally felicitous in their choice of schemes of torture, their tendency being toward high heeled shoes, over-tight corseting and prodigious hair-dressing. To have been a fine lady in those days meant that a woman must have been an adept at fainting. Not to be able to faint at the appearance of a man or a mouse would have left open to grave suspicion her superior origin—not to speak of a reflection upon her respectability.

Perhaps the most humorous sketches detailed by that old prince of humorists, Sir Walter Scott, are those in which his "fine ladies" worked to perfection the "fainting" and the "insensible" parts of the plays. Every dandy of the period had a multiplicity of opportunities to prove his prowess by rescuing his lady-love in the nick of time, from the violence of some forest ruffian and bearing her triumphantly away to safety, hanging limply over his powerful, manly shoulder, she being as helpful, responsive and conscious as a bag of meal. No one seemed to expect her to defend herself or raise a finger to escape. She was as helpless as a paralyzed infant, for she had neither mind nor body to act. She was just so much milk in a broken bowl. Curiously enough, all the men were strong and vigorous and all the women pale and interesting. So much for the despotism of fashion. What has time and opportunity done for woman of the present day? Considerable, and yet is there much still to do. Fashion is, it is true, boxing the compass of sense and will arrive soon; let us hope at that point where abounding health will be considered the acme of style.

With athletics for women a truer sense of the ideal standard for their physical development has been ushered in and the race will—must—profit thereby. Still, many faces are pinched and sour and crabbed, shoulders stooped, weak and slouching, no buoyancy or spring in their movements, or in their minds! What a loss in life! Only by well-squared shoulders and expanded chest can abundance of fresh air find the lungs, which will in turn vitalize the whole body and express itself in exuberant appreciation of the joy of living.

Surely no one of sense can overlook the great desirability of acquiring rousing health, which is the foundation of activity, success and beauty! Fortunately, for the race, the day of the semi-invalid is past; romanticism has abandoned her to her weaknesses and now pursues her robust, joyous, health-expressing sister, in her stead. Frailty no longer attracts; it savors too much of "close" air, pillows and drugs to be desirable.

Health is a blessing to its possessor and also to the community at large.

Propagate health by cooking well, plenty of wholesome clean food, and introduce unlimited quantities of pure air into the living and sleeping apartments.

A NOBLE IDEAL

Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's spirit always

sweet and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an ideal as noble as it is difficult.—Ed. Howard Grigg.

ANOTHER VICE-REGAL VISIT

All the world knows that the governor-general of Canada and his family, Countess Grey and daughters, visited in Winnipeg last week. The officers of the Women's Canadian Club and members, to the number of one hundred and fifty or thereabouts, held a reception in the gold drawing-room of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, on Friday afternoon, April 28, in order that the Countess might honor the club by accepting an honorary membership in it. The daughters of the countess, Lady Evelyn and Lady Sybil, were present, also Lady McMillan, who also consented to have her name put on the honorary membership list.

The notice given was so short that only about a third of the members could be present. A beautiful bouquet of American Beauty roses was presented to the two honorary members. After the greetings, and the tendering and accepting of the honorary memberships the Countess graciously requested to have all the ladies presented to her. After a pleasant hour spent in greeting the members, the distinguished guests and the executive retired to the vice-regal apartments where a dainty tea was served. The sandwiches were filled with chopped nuts cut diamond shape and each one tied with a band and bow-knot of red baby ribbon, which the Countess had some little difficulty in removing before eating. The easiest way is to hold the sandwich with the fingers over the ribbon, then bite off first one end and then the other and the ribbon comes off without untying.

MRS. C. P. WALKER

Honorary president for the Dominion, of the Canadian Women's Press Club—President of the women's committee of the Humane Society—A member of the Board of the Children's Hospital—Theatrical critic, song writer and press agent for her husband's theatre, "The Walker," Winnipeg. Mrs. Walker is an American by birth and a resident of Winnipeg for thirteen years. She is a woman of broad sympathies and invariably lends a willing ear and ready hand to every just cause.

SUFFRAGE A SUCCESS

Sir Joseph Ward, governor of New Zealand, touring Canada enroute to the coronation ceremonies in Britain in June, says of his own country: "Woman's suffrage has been exercised in New Zealand for seventeen years, and no evil effects have yet appeared, but rather much good. No one speaks of disallowing it."

MOTHER'S DAY

Mr. W. G. Rook, of Toronto, president of the Canadian Home Journal, is the sponsor of this movement, recommending the 2nd Sunday in May being observed as Mothers' Day throughout Canada.

The outward observance consists simply in the wearing of a white carnation throughout the day. Although only started last year the movement is already popular, both pulpit and press lending cordial assistance and encouragement.

The May issue of the Canadian Home Journal contains a strong plea for its recognition: "The small boy with his cut finger, the tiny girl with her torn frock make an immediate chase for 'Mother'—sure of a wisdom that will repair the injury, even if some wholesome advice be thrown in about 'not doing it again.' Then come the impatient half-grown years when the complaint 'mother is so old-fashioned,' and 'mother doesn't understand that things are different now' are continually heard. But the years, those unhalting years, march steadily by and we hear the man and the woman,

with their own stern problems to solve, admitting regretfully, 'I believe mother was right' and 'I wish I'd done as mother advised.'"

It is hoped then that on the second Sunday in May, the wearing of the white carnation, or, failing that, another white flower, will recall the old-time memories, with their youthful hopes and joys and sorrows. The recollections stirred by the wearing of the badge may restore temporarily the keenest sorrow "in remembering happier things," or the badge may be but a tribute of honor to the living mother.

The story goes that to a family of consequence in this country last year, on Tuesday morning following Mother's Sunday, the mail brought a letter from the black sheep who had been astray for a number of years, addressed to the mother of the home. A daughter opened and read the missive. It ran thus: "Dear old mother,—the nurse in the hospital where I am has been telling me about Mothers' Sunday and I have made up my mind to write to you. I am not long for this life, being far gone in illness, but if you are still alive I want you to know I am thinking of you on Mothers' Day. I enclose the white flower nurse pinned on me this morning. Good-bye, dear old mother." The mother's eyes were closed and her hands stilled long before, and she missed her message. If he had but written sooner!

There is likely to be a revival of the beautiful old custom in vogue more than half a century ago, of specially observing Mid-Sunday in Lent by visiting parents,



Mrs. C. P. WALKER

especially mothers, on that day and carrying small gifts. In this connection Herrick writes:

"I'll to thee a simnel bring,
'Gainst thou go a mothering;
So that, when she blesses thee,
Half that blessing thou'll give me."

This country is getting old enough to revive this old custom, as many families have married members within reasonable distance, of messages could be sent. The mothers should not be forgotten. This is an age of commerce and sentiment is likely to have a stiff struggle to survive. Will the death of sentiment improve the standard of living?

KISSES AND MISSES

Though a kiss be a-miss,
She who misses the kisses,—
As Miss without kiss,—
May miss being Mrs.
And he, who a-miss
Thinks both misses and kisses,
Will miss Miss and kiss,
And the kisses of Mrs.

SCHOOL GIRL OF EIGHTY-ONE

Mrs. Amy D. Winship, widow of E. B. Winship, founder of the Winship Manufacturing Company, of Racine, has entered on her second year's course in the Ohio State University at Columbus, despite the fact that she is nearing her eighty first birthday.

For many years previous to and after her husband's death Mrs. Winship was recognized as one of the best read women and closest students in Wisconsin.

Her husband left a large estate, and she was free to follow her own inclinations. Mrs. Winship went to Columbus, Ohio,

and, unknown to her relatives, passed the examinations for entrance to the State University. She took a course in literature, language and science, and met with success.

Last year she attended a summer school at Tower Hill, Wisconsin, conducted by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago. At the close of the school term she visited Racine, and recently she informed relatives that she would re-enter the Ohio State University. She promptly left for Columbus. Mrs. Winship declared that she would finish the four-year course and probably take a post-graduate course. She is the mother of Dr. J. J. Davis, a physician of Racine, and Mrs. Park Wooster, wife of a local business man.

She will study philosophy, psychology and literature, and make a specialty of Shakespeare. For years she yearned for a knowledge of literature, but it was not until she neared her four-score anniversary that an opportunity came.

Denied advantages of education in her youth, she cherished the idea of taking it up as the years came on. When asked why she was going to college thus late in life, Mrs. Winship says she is simply seeking to better her mental condition and improve her time.

She has no plans to teach or lecture, but says she wants to be independent in thought and action.

THE VARIATIONS OF LOVE

Into a telegraph office in an Eastern town there recently came a much agitated young woman. She wrote upon one telegraph blank, tore it in halves, wrote a second, which she treated in the same manner, and at last a third. This she handed to the operator, requesting, in a trembling voice, that he "hurry it up."

The operator obeyed instructions, and when the young woman had gone he read the two messages which she had torn in halves.

The first was:

"All is over. I never wish to see you again."

The second read:

"Do not write or try to see me at present."

And the third ran:

"Can you take the next train? Please answer."

THE LONG CURSE OF CHILD LABOR

The third among the reasons that caused the Pilgrim Fathers to leave their temporary refuge in Holland and adventure to the New World, according to pious Nathaniel Morton's New England's Memorial, was this:

"That many of their children, through the extreme necessity that was upon them, although of the best dispositions and graciously inclined, and willing to bear part of their parent's burdens, were oftentimes so oppressed with their heavy labors, that although their spirits were free and willing, yet their bodies bowed under the weight of the same and became decrepit in their early youth, and the vigor of Nature was consumed in the very bud."

After three hundred years there are still some trades and localities in the United States where the vigor of Nature is consumed in the very bud.—Saturday Evening Post.

THE JAPANESE WAY

"Come, little pigeon, all weary with play,
Come and thy pinions furl."
That's what a Japanese mother would say
To her dear little Japanese girl.
"Cease to flutter thy white, white wings
Now that the day is dead.
Listen and dream while the mother bird
sings."

That means it is time for bed.

"Stay, little sunbeam, and cherish me
here;
My heart is so cold when you roam."
That is the Japanese "No, my dear,
I'd rather you stayed at home."
"Roses and lilies shall strew thy way,
The sun goddess now has smiled."
That's what a Japanese mother would
say

To a good little Japanese child.

—The Mission Dayspring.

BE WILFUL

Have a will of your own, but be sure you will aright. No one has much use for the wavering, faint-hearted boy or girl who cannot decide and firmly make up his mind to a thing and then put it through. To count in the right way, however—the best way for everybody concerned—the will of the boy or girl



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CATALOGUE

must be trained to unselfishness, to consideration, to kindness, to aiming at the noblest things of life and to rest satisfied with nothing less.

THE BURDEN

"O, God," I cried, "why may I not forget? These halt and hurt in life's hard battle Throng me yet.
Am I their keeper? Only I—to bear This constant burden of their grief and care?
Why must I suffer for the other's sin? Would that my eyes had never opened been!"
And the thorn-crowned and Patient One Replied, "They Thronged Me Too, I Too Have Seen."
"Thy other children go at will," I said, Protesting still.
"They go, unheeding. But these sick and sad, These blind and orphan, yea, and those that sin Drag at my heart. For them I serve and groan.
Why is it? Let me rest, Lord, I have tried— He turned and looked at me; "But I Have Died."
"But, Lord, this ceaseless travail of my soul! This stress! This often fruitless toil These souls to win! They are not mine. I brought not forth this host Of needy creatures, struggling, tempest-tossed They are not mine."
He looked at them the look of one divine! He turned and looked at me; "But They are Mine."
"O God," I said, "I understand at last. Forgive! And henceforth I will bond-slave be To thy least, weakest, vilest ones, I would not more be free."
He smiled and said, "It is to Me."
Lucy Rider Meyer.

WONDERFUL

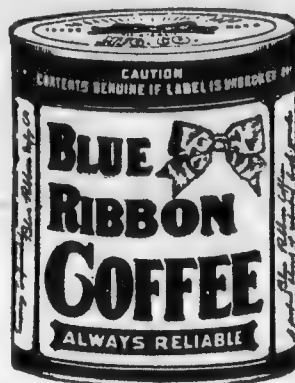
According to press reports the corporation of Old London has passed the following resolution: "That we hereby petition Parliament to pass at the present session the women's suffrage bill now before it; that the lord mayor, together with the other civic officers, go to present the petition at the bar of the House of Commons and that the reasonable expenses of the lord mayor and the civic officials be defrayed from the borough fund."
"The city government of Dublin has adopted a resolution to send the lord mayor and a deputation to present a petition at the bar of the House of Commons in favor of the woman suffrage bill. The municipal councils of a score of less important cities have already adopted resolutions urging Parliament to pass the suffrage bill; but it means much more when the city governments of London and Dublin take such action, and vote to send their lord mayors to present the request in person. This, we believe, to be without a precedent in history. As late as a month ago no one could have believed it possible that such a state of things would be. It seems that the sufferings inflicted on British suffragists, and insults borne by them, are bearing fruit. In this country the desire for suffrage is gaining rapidly and there are many signs that the time when every woman will have the ballot is not so far away."

THE FARMER'S WIFE

It has been asserted more than once that the farmer is less generous than his brethren of the town, in the matter of providing his wife with domestic aids to labor—that he will go to infinitely more trouble to look after the stock than to look into the equipment of the kitchen or the cellar. We believe that the farmer is much more generous than he is generally esteemed, as a comparison of the farm home of today with that in which our grandmothers ruled will readily show. However, it would be well for every farmer in the land to spend a few moments in considering whether his wife has a fair share in the profits of the farm and whether her work may not be materially lightened by the purchase of some of the modern labor-savers.

It is easy to tell the farmer's wife, whose husband is alive to her interests, and who will occasionally expend some of his hard-earned dollars in behalf of domestic comfort or convenience. She has the alert and self-respecting manner of a woman who realizes that she is of importance in the world and that her

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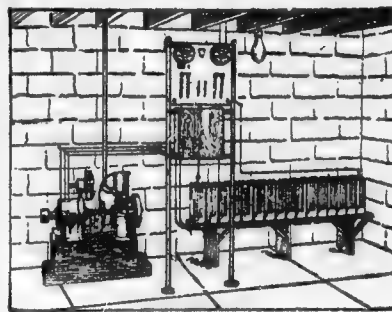
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work is esteemed as a task worth while. On the other hand, the woman who is regarded as a mere beast of burden has a toil-worn face which proclaims her sad estate to the passer-by. Her life is nothing but drudgery and her husband fails to see, or cares not to see, that she is over-burdened by the day's work. Work, which is so often a blessing, may become a curse to the over-weated hand or brain. Human life is supposed to be considered sacred and precious in this highly-civilized country. There is no life better worth prolonging and preserving than that of the farmer's wife—and may every farmer be brought to realize this.



8930.—A Pleasing Model for Wash or Woolen Fabrics.
Girl's Dress with or without Yoke Facings and with Full Length or Shorter Sleeves.
Dotted percale in white or red was used to develop this model, which is also well adapted to linen, lawn, dimity, gingham, chambray, cashmere or similar materials. The Dutch neck edge is pleasing and cool for warm days. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
—requires 3 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for the

TO A GARDEN

A garden is a lovable thing.

God wot,
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Fern'd grot;
The veriest school
Of peace; and yet the fool
Contented that God is not—
Not God! In gardens, where
the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign—
'Tis very sure God walks in mine."

GOOD ADVICE

Good health is a duty. This is the rule. There are exceptions. All of us know invalids who have sought diligently for health and have not found it, whose mission it seems is to suffer and endure. But with most people health is a duty. It is their own fault that they are not healthy, and it is a fault for which they deserve all the punishment they get, and more.

If health is a duty, of course we can be healthy, for all of us can do our duty. Even if we start off with a handicap, we can succeed. Many a frail and invalid child has grown up to be a vigorous, robust man. The fact that we are weak and sickly should be of itself a spur to drive us on through all the effort and exercise necessary to retain health and strength.

The first essential thing is to recognize that our bodies are not our own, but God's, but that they are to be made and kept fit to be the abode of the Holy Spirit. Whatever habits weaken and defile are, therefore, unlawful. We have no right to pollute the temple of God.

The second thing to remember is that a great many of our ailments are petty, and some of them imaginary, and others, which are real enough, the result of worry and fear. Let the mind be at peace, and the body will be at rest. Between body and soul there is the relationship of tenant and dwelling. A bright, cheerful tenant will clear up the house and radiate good cheer and peace through it. If we do feel badly, let us refuse to dwell on our feelings. Let us look for some unselfish work to do, and while the pain may still be there, it will be less painful, and the engrossment of the soul in love may drive it altogether away.



8935.—An Individual Attractive Style.

Ladies' Waist with Body and Sleeve in One and with or without Tuckers.
Here is illustrated a "peasant sleeve" waist that will be sure to please. The design is fitted with an underarm gore, and the "V" neck opening may be finished with or without the revers collar. Voile, poplin, cashmere, albatross, batiste, or other similar fabrics may be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 24 inch material for the waist and 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker.

The third thing is exercise. "The blood can be made to flow," said Professor Blackie, "and the muscles to play freely, only by exercise; and if that exercise is not taken, nature will not be mocked. Every young student ought to make a sacred resolution to move about in the open air at least two hours every day." Professor Blackie was no friend of sitting down. He thought he could read or study as well walking up and down as sitting. "Sitting," he said, "is a slovenly habit, and ought not to be indulged. But when a man does sit, let him at all events sit erect, with his back to the light, and a full, free projection of the breast." Many of us have to be on our feet quite enough, and are entitled to sit down. Let us try to make our walking and standing our exercise, if we cannot play in the open air, and then use the open-air time going to and from work, for deep breathing.

The fourth thing is sleep. The windows should be open, so that we sleep in the open air, and we should have between six and eight hours of it.

The fifth thing is proper food, carefully masticated. The famous Abernethy was wont to say that the two great killing powers in the world are "stuff" and "fret." And proper food is simple food, with plenty of fruit instead of plenty of meat.

The next thing is water, inside and out. A cold bath each morning is the best tonic in the world for those who can have it, and dirt is always the best friend of disease.—Sunday School Times.

RE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Editor, Fireside:—Kindly allow me some space re women's suffrage. I think that,



8921.—A Simple Effective Model.

Women realize the importance of having a house dress that is adapted to its purpose. This one is simple in design and comfortable. We submit in the design here shown a model that is practical and that will prove desirable and suitable. The waist may be developed with centre front plain closing, or with extension as illustrated. The skirt has the new back panel effect and closes at the centre front. This practical feature will appeal to every homemaker and laundress, as it renders the ironing of the dress easy. The sleeves may be made in elbow length or in wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

about that matter, we are completely "running off the rails." There is no use to dissent about "Spinning wheel, Cromwell, Cinder, etc., etc." The question seems to me so far simpler. I am a partisan of the progress as well for the women as for the men. I would certainly not advise women to shut themselves in the reading of the "good old book," because, in my opinion, error and superstition must, by all means, be kept off everybody, woman or man; I would advise, on the contrary, every woman to read and to learn as much as possible. Good instructive and sound literature is now-a-days within the reach of everyone. But as to the action roll of the woman I will say:

Ladies, confine yourselves within the part that Nature has given to you; that part is great enough, glorious enough. Nature has not given you the same attributes—neither physical nor moral—as to your companion: to this one, strength, energy, coldness, courage, initiative, endurance, tenacity—so necessary in the struggle for life. To the other one, gracefulness, gentleness, love. If the brain of the man is more complete, the heart of the woman is larger. The man is fighting, ruling; the woman is pacifying and convincing. With her heart the woman is preparing the young generation; the man is developing it. I don't see very easily the woman warrior; I understand the woman nurse. I cannot conceive the woman elector or legislator, discussing the great economical questions of the state, but I cannot see better than the women to examine and solve the far greater problem of the young children's rearing and educating. I don't imagine the woman managing a factory, a farm or any business whatever. But when the woman is in her right place, that is, when the man is coming home, tired, worried, anxious, sometimes disheartened, how great then is the role of the woman, consoling, inspiring and cheering her companion! Woman, be and stay the consoling angel of the home! Be and stay the first educator of the children. Then your companion will appreciate and love you as you will be deserving. Then your girls will be prepared to play the same noble part in their future home, and your sons will become later good citizens, good husbands and good fathers. Certainly there are bad men, who, too often are forgetting their duties towards their wives, towards their children. But very often the fault is incumbent on the woman who has not been prepared, or has not been able, to understand her very part, as wife, or as mother, or as both, in the social life. Anyway the law is there to protect the unhappy woman, whatever may say and assert a few exalted suffragists. From another part the question is confined within a very simple dilemma: The man is or is not a monster of oppression. If we admit he is not, then the legislator will endeavor to improve the law, whenever he will find necessary to do so. If the man is really a monster, what is the use of all that noisy campaign from the suffragists? They cannot expect to obtain anything from a monster!

C. H. J. HORNE.

Zealandia, Sask.

VALUE OF LEMONS

The medicinal value of lemons is understood by few. A good remedy for colds is lemon juice thickened with sugar (not boiled). A corn may be cured by binding a slice of lemon over it, and removing every night and morning. For a spring tonic nothing equals that of eating a lemon every morning for a week, before breakfast.

Tender feet.—Sponging freely night and morning with a wash made of two table-spoons carbonate of soda to a pint of cold water will give relief.

To prevent discoloration after a bruise, moisten common starch with cold water until a thick paste is formed and apply immediately to the injured part.

Rub the inside of the vessel in which milk is to be boiled with butter and the milk will not boil over.

RENUNCIATION

Self is the only prison that can ever bind the soul;
Love is the only angel who can bid the gates unroll;
And when He comes to call thee, arise and follow fast:
His way may lead through darkness, but it leads to light at last.

—Van Dyke.

W. H. Sharpe, M.P. Untruthful

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 2, 1911.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Grain Growers' Guide was severely criticized in the House of Commons on Monday last by W. H. Sharpe, the member for Lisgar. Mr. Sharpe's charges against The Guide correspondent were specific, and their truth or falsity can fortunately be proved by a reference to the files of The Guide, and the facts can therefore be placed clearly before the readers of this paper. In the course of a speech on reciprocity Mr. Sharpe said:

"I wish to say a word or two with reference to a publication we have in the city of Winnipeg known as the 'Grain Growers' Guide.' Last fall the 'Grain Growers' Guide' came out with an editorial saying that they were going to send a representative to the press gallery in this House, and that this reporter would give an unbiased report of everything that took place in regard to Western Canada during his term here. But, on the 15th of March this paper came out with a very severe attack on the Conservative members from Western Canada. They called us blockers, objectors, obstructors, and they almost called us traitors to the people we represent. They also claimed that we had voted against reciprocity. I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, that if there is one principle that this paper has stood for during the time in which it has been in existence, from the very first issue that came out, it is the Referendum and Recall. That is one of the cardinal principles of this 'Grain Growers' Guide,' and I thought for one that if we ever had an opportunity of voting for submitting any question to the people of this country we would get credit for it from this paper, instead of what we did receive. I wish to read the resolution that this paper condemned us so violently for voting for. It was moved by my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, and it reads as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House the said resolutions should not be proceeded with until the electors have had an opportunity of pronouncing upon their merits."

"We simply wanted to have this reciprocity deal submitted to the people of this country. That is what I voted for, and that is what we all voted for. But, that did not suit the 'Grain Growers' Guide,' and they went for us in the manner I speak of. When it came to the question, that is of terminal elevators, a question that is of vital importance to the Grain Growers, my hon. friend from Souris (Mr. Schaffner) moved a resolution, every Conservative in this House voted for that resolution, and every reformer voted against it, but the Grain Growers' Guide never mentioned a name in connection with that proposition whatever. The same thing took place in connection with the chilled meat trade. My hon. friend from East Grey (Mr. Sproule) brought in a resolution in connection with the establishment of a chilled meat trade in this country. Every Conservative voted for it and every Reformer against it, but the 'Grain Growers' Guide' never mentioned any names in connection with the matter. I consider that the 'Grain Growers' Guide' has forfeited the confidence of the Grain Growers of Western Canada."

The Truth

Dealing first with the latter portion of Mr. Sharpe's allegations, he states that on the terminal elevator question every Conservative in the House voted for the resolution moved by Dr. Schaffner, and every Reformer voted against it, but The Guide never mentioned a name in connection with that proposition whatever. In The Guide of February 22, 1911, on page 42, however, there appears a report of the discussion on Dr. Schaffner's resolution and Dr. Neely's amendment thereto, which concludes as follows:

"R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle; W. H.

Sharpe, Lisgar; Haughton Lennox, South Simcoe; T. S. Sproule, East Grey, Ont.; R. Blain, Peel, Ont.; G. H. Bradbury, Selkirk; John Herron, Macleod; Glen Campbell, Dauphin; J. W. Edwards, Frontenac, Ont.; Thos. Chisholm, East Huron, Ont., and W. J. Roche, Marquette, all Conservative members, each made a short speech in favor of government ownership and operation, it being pointed out that if the bill introduced in the Senate provided for government ownership and operation, the passing of the resolution of Dr. Schaffner would strengthen the hands of the government. Glen Campbell suggested that the only reason the Liberal members opposed the motion was that it was introduced by a Conservative.

"On the Liberal side the speakers were Dr. Cash, Mackenzie; Dr. Clark, Red Deer; Geo. E. McCraney, Saskatoon; W. H. White, Victoria, Alta.; Hon. Frank Oliver, Edmonton, all of whom supported the amendment and expressed confidence in the bill which has been introduced in the Senate.

"On a division being taken the amendment was carried by 96 votes to 54. The division was on straight party lines, all the Liberals either voting or being paired for the amendment and the Conservatives for the motion."

Chilled Meat Debate

Mr. Sharpe also states that The Guide never mentioned any names in connection with the debate on the chilled meat trade, but in the issue of January 25, on page 14, not only were the names of all the members speaking on the resolution mentioned, but their speeches were reported, including that of Mr. Sharpe himself, and also those of John Herron, of Macleod; Glen Campbell, of Dauphin; Andrew Broder, of Dundas, and Dr. Sproule, of East Grey. It was also stated in the same report that "Dr. Sproule (the mover of the resolution) was supported by a number of farmer members of the Opposition side representing Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who spoke from their own knowledge of conditions actually existing, and added considerably to the strength of Dr. Sproule's arguments." The report also stated that "The Western Liberal members, acting under orders from the party leaders, helped to vote down the motion."

A Despicable Action

These extracts from the columns of The Guide clearly show that Mr. Sharpe from his place in the House of Commons made statements which were absolutely untrue. They were evidently made with the purpose of damaging the reputation of The Guide and its correspondent, and they were made after Mr. Sharpe had had the proofs of their untruthfulness in his possession for weeks. Mr. Sharpe is a regular reader of The Guide. He can often be seen perusing its pages in the House of Commons, and he either deliberately made charges which he knew were untrue, or has such a poor memory for what he reads that no one should trust it in the future. In any event Mr. Sharpe has done The Guide and its correspondent a grave injustice in charging them with unfairness to the Conservative members, and it is now up to him to apologize.

Another Misrepresentation

Mr. Sharpe also complains that on the 15th of March The Guide came out with a very severe attack on the Conservative members from Western Canada, calling them blockers, objectors, obstructors, "and they almost called us traitors to the people we represent," he said. Reference to the letter of The Guide correspondent in the issue of March 15 fails to discover the statement attributed to The Guide by Mr. Sharpe. It is, however, stated that "The Conservatives have decided that the reciprocity agreement shall not be allowed to pass, and have announced their intention of talking from now till doomsday rather than allow it to come

to a vote," and this is referred to as a campaign of obstruction. It is further stated that "The opponents of reciprocity appear to be prepared to go to almost any length to prevent the agreement passing." This statement was true, and though nearly two months have passed since those words were written, the attitude of the Conservative party is still the same. Mr. Borden last week announced that the party would fight reciprocity "to the bitter end," and offered to permit the voting of supplies to carry on the business of the country only on condition that reciprocity be dropped for the present, and Mr. Sharpe himself, in the same speech in which he attacked The Guide, said "I want to tell the prime minister that the Conservative party in this House will not allow this deal to go through until it has been submitted to the people."

Referendum and Recall

Mr. Sharpe says The Guide has always stood for the Referendum and the Recall and that he thinks he should have received credit from The Guide for voting for a resolution asking that the reciprocity resolutions should not be proceeded with until the electors have had an opportunity of pronouncing upon their merits. Mr. Sharpe apparently does not know what the Referendum and the Recall mean. Under the Referendum, a measure must first be passed by the legislative body, and then if a certain percentage of the electors so demand, by petition, it must be submitted to the people and either accepted or rejected by them. Unfortunately the Referendum is not yet part of the Canadian law, but if Mr. Sharpe and the other members of the Conservative party wish to apply the principle they can do so simply by passing the agreement and then allowing the people to decide upon it at the next election. Under the Recall, when a certain percentage of the people are dissatisfied with the actions of their representative, they may by a similar petition call upon him to resign his seat and either retire or seek re-election. The present Canadian law does not provide for the Recall either, but if it did, Mr. Sharpe might have an election on his hands right now.

IMPORTANT SOCIAL REFORM

London, May 4.—Right Hon. David Lloyd George reappeared in the House of Commons today, being present for the first time since his physical breakdown. He introduced the long-promised plan of state insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. The chancellor divided his proposition in two parts, one dealing with sickness and the other with unemployment. By the provisions of the measure every worker whose annual earnings fall below the income tax level of £160 will be compulsorily insured against illness, so as to assure him the receipt of five shillings (£1.20) per week during his incapacity. Towards this the worker would contribute about one-half, the same thing being deducted from his wages, while the balance would be paid jointly by his employers and the state. The weekly assessment against the insured would be eight cents in the case of a man and six cents for a woman, representing, as the chancellor put it, two pints of ale or one ounce of tobacco. Every one in the class mentioned between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five is included in the plan. The employers would pay six cents weekly for every employee, and the government contribute four cents for each of the insured. Mr. Lloyd George estimated that his plan would affect 14,700,000 men and women. Provision is made whereby women will receive thirty shillings in maternity cases on condition that they do not work for a month following childbirth, and for free medical attendance for every contributor. The state would also help in the crusade against consumption, providing \$7,500,000 to aid local authorities in building sanatoriums, and \$5,000,000 towards their maintenance. Although in cases of permanent disability the sick allowance would be five shillings weekly, ten shillings would be allowed for the first three months in the case of men and seven shillings and sixpence in the case of women. Those who can be shown to have invited incapacity would receive no insurance, though any necessary medical treatment would be provided.



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WINNIPEG FAIR PRIZE LIST

The prize list for the annual exhibition at Winnipeg is out, and is being distributed throughout the world. The list reflects the change in name that has been made by the exhibition, and instead of being the 21st annual exhibition it is the first "Canadian Industrial Exhibition" at Winnipeg. The list details the conditions whereby the exhibition's liberal offering of forty thousand dollars is distributed as prizes among ninety-one major classes. The list makes an imposing book of 100 pages, and is filled with information for every possible exhibitor.

The revisions and additions to the list this year reflects the gradual but sure broadening of agricultural conditions in Western Canada. Copies of the list may be obtained by application to the association at Winnipeg.

Changes in the Prize List

The exhibition prize list for 1911 notes a number of changes and additions. Among breeding classes of horses full lists of prize money has been added for Belgians and Suffolk Punch drafters. A special prize of \$60 and \$40 or silver plate for amateur showing has also been offered for a six horse draft team in harness.

A class has been added for middle weight jumpers.

In cattle substantial additions have been made to the value of the premiums for Herefords, Aberdeen Angus, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Red Polls, while a special contributed cup is offered for the best dairy herd of four females.

In swine, the Poland Chinas have been given added premiums.

The schedule for cheese has been revised, and greatly increased in value to lucky competitors.

Fifteen classes for home-made pastry have been added, and the competition

North-West Land Scrip

On April the 22nd the returns from the Canadian Government showed that there were 1,122 South African Veterans' Land Warrants unlocated. During the week April 15th to 22nd thirty-eight certificates were Homesteaded so that if there are no increases in the rate of demand the visible supply should be exhausted in five months. But all the scrip that has not been accounted for is not available for purchase, so there is every prospect of an early and substantial advance in the price. We are selling at market quotations and can promise immediate deliveries up to six scrip. Wire or address: The Homestead Realty Company, Charles Press Bldg., 114 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.

for home-made bread is made unique by an offering of first, second, and so on through nine prizes, starting at ten dollars. Professional florists will find \$375 hung up for a showing of floral displays.

The classification conditions in the world's famous agricultural motor competition have been revised to prove more equitable to all classes; and classes have been added for kerosene burning internal combusters.

A grand total of \$40,000.00 is offered in prize money, for competitions open to the world. Entries generally close June 30. There are numerous and valuable special prizes and trophies, in addition to those directly offered by the association.

SPECIAL FARM TRAIN

On May 30, a mixed farming special train will tour Manitoba for a full month. The department of agriculture, in connection with the agricultural college, has planned to cover every foot of rail on the C. P. R. system and part of the C. N. R. in the province, with a special train in which instruction in various phases of agriculture will be given; the object being that every one identified with agriculture may realize the greatness of Manitoba's possibilities. Principal Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural college, has arranged for a full staff of first-class lecturers, among whom will be such well-known men as Professor S. A. Bedford, Professor F. C. Elford, of MacDonald college, Quebec, and H. Brown, of the Gunn-Landlois Co., Toronto.

The train will be known as the "Agricultural College Special." It will consist of a palace stable car for animals required in demonstrating; a brine tank refrigerator car for dairy products; three lecturing cars, a cafe car, and a sleeper for the staff and attendants. In order that the ladies of the farm will not be neglected one car will be devoted to kitchen gardening, horticulture and domestic science, and will be in charge of a lady expert. Other cars will be devoted to dairying, hog-raising and good roads.

In connection with the tour the Province of Manitoba is offering a suitable trophy for the best farm in the province and the C. P. R. is supplementing this offer with a cash prize of \$250 in gold.

Itinerary

The following is the itinerary of the train:

May 30.—Leave Winnipeg 6.00, arrive Morris 7.30; leave Morris 12.30, arrive Rosenfeld 13.15; leave Rosenfeld 17.15, arrive Winkler 18.30; leave Winkler 22.15, arrive Morden 22.45.

May 31.—Leave Morden 12.15, arrive Manitou 13.45; leave Manitou 17.15, arrive Pilot Mound 18.45.

June 1.—Leave Pilot Mound 7.15, arrive Mather 8; leave Mather 12, arrive Cartwright 12.15; leave Cartwright 17, arrive Killarney 17.35.

June 2.—Leave Killarney 7.30, arrive Ninga 8; leave Ninga 12, arrive Boissevain 12.15; leave Boissevain 17, arrive Deloraine 17.40; leave Deloraine 22.

June 3.—Arrive Lyleton 1; leave Lyleton 12, arrive Waskada 12.50; leave Waskada 17, arrive Goodlands 17.20; leave Goodlands 22, arrive Napinka 23.

June 5.—Leave Napinka 6; arrive Gainsboro 7.45; leave Gainsboro 12, arrive Melita 12.50; leave Melita 17, arrive Napinka 17.20.

June 6.—Leave Napinka 7.10, arrive Hartney 8; leave Hartney 12, arrive Pipestone 12.45; leave Pipestone 17, arrive Sinclair 17.45; leave Sinclair 22, arrive Souris 24.

June 7.—Leave Souris 13, arrive Carroll 13.45; leave Carroll 17.50, arrive Nesbitt 18.45; leave Nesbitt 22.15, arrive Methven 22.45.

June 8.—Leave Methven 12.15, arrive Methven 22.45.

June 8.—Leave Methven 12.15, arrive Treesbank 13.45; leave Treesbank 17.15, arrive Glenboro 18.45.

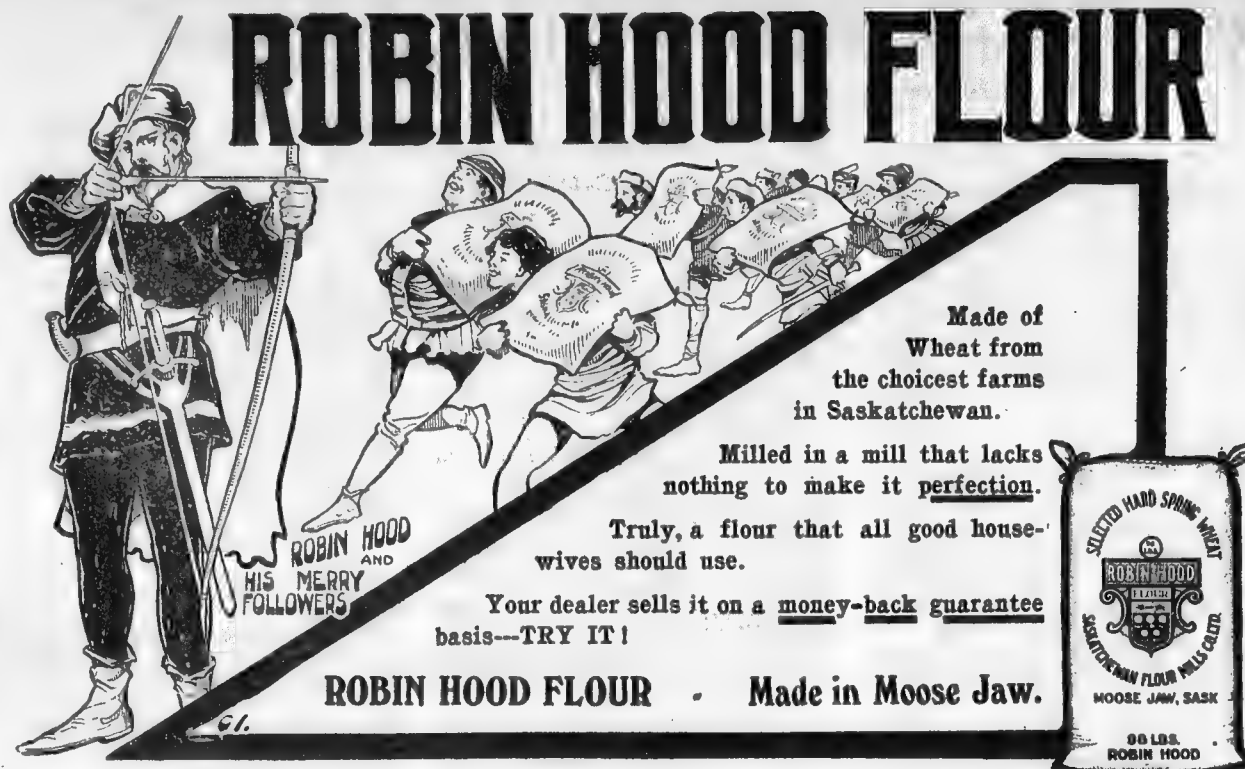
June 9.—Leave Glenboro 7, arrive Cypress River 7.45; leave Cypress River 12.15, arrive Holland 13.45; leave Holland 17.15, arrive Treherne 18.45.

June 10.—Leave Treherne 6.30, arrive Elm Creek 7.45; leave Elm Creek 12.15, arrive Carman 12.45; leave Carman 17.15, arrive Starbuck 18.45; leave Starbuck 22.15, arrive Winnipeg 23.30.

June 12.—Leave Winnipeg 6, arrive Otterburne 7.45; leave Otterburne 12.15, arrive Dominion City 13.45; arrive Emerson 18; leave Emerson 23.

June 13.—Arrive Teulon 7; leave Teulon 12.15, arrive Balmoral 13.45; leave

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Made of
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the choicest farms
in Saskatchewan.

Milled in a mill that lacks
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Truly, a flour that all good house-
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Reckoned by first cost only, there are many cheaper roofings than RUBEROID.

Reckoned on the logical basis — the cost per year of service—RUBEROID is cheaper than any other roofing, be it shingles, metal, slate, tile, tar or any other prepared roofing.

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NO ONE GENUINE UNLESS THE
RUBEROID MAN



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RUBEROID'S COST per roll is moderate. The cost of laying is very small, as skilled labor is not required. Repairs, while easily made, are seldom needed if the Roofing is properly laid.

RUBEROID'S DURABILITY is due to the Ruberoid Gum with which the high-grade felt base is saturated and coated on both sides. This gum is a compound of our own, tasteless, odorless, not affected by gases or acids, or by extreme heat or cold. Ruberoid contains no rubber, no oil, no tar, no asbestos.

RUBEROID'S PROTECTION is complete. Fire Underwriters' Associations rate Ruberoid "First class" as a fire-resisting roofing, and in actual service for 19 years it has proved its superiority as a weather-proof roofing.

We have some interesting Booklets, full of information on all kinds of roofing—Booklets that will put you in the way of saving money. Write for Booklet K, or better still, call at the nearest store where the "Ruberoid Man" is at home and ask the dealer for it.

"SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT is a light-weight Ruberoid that makes the best inter-lining you can get to keep your house or stable warm and dry. Clean, Odorless, practically indestructible. Ask for Booklet about it.

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286 St. James St., Montreal

179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg

25 Pender Street West, Vancouver

**DEALERS
EVERYWHERE**

Balmoral 17.15, arrive Stonewall 18; leave Stonewall 22.45.

June 14.—Leave Winnipeg 7, arrive Rosser 7.45; leave Rosser 12.15, arrive Marquette 13.45; leave Marquette 17.15, arrive Poplar Point 18.30; leave Poplar Point 22.30, arrive Portage la Prairie 23.30.

June 15.—Leave Portage la Prairie 13, arrive Burnside 13.30; leave Burnside 17.15, arrive Bagot 17.45; leave Bagot 22.30, arrive Austin 23.30.

June 16.—Leave Austin 12.30, arrive Sidney 13.15; leave Sidney 17.15, arrive Carberry 17.45.

June 17.—Leave Carberry 7, arrive Douglas 7.30; leave Douglas 12.15, arrive Chater 12.45; leave Chater 17.15, arrive Brandon 17.30.

June 19.—Leave Brandon 7.30, arrive Alexander 8; leave Alexander 13.40, arrive Griswold 14; leave Griswold 18.40; arrive Oak Lake 19.

June 20.—Leave Oak Lake 7.30, arrive Virden 8; leave Virden 13.15, arrive Elk Horn 14; leave Elk Horn 18.15, arrive McAuley 19; leave McAuley 22.

June 21.—Arrive Brandon 24.45; leave Brandon 5.30, arrive Kenton 7.45; leave Kenton 13.40, arrive Bradwardine 14; leave Bradwardine 18.30, arrive Wheatland 19; leave Wheatland 22.

June 22.—Arrive Miniota 1; leave Miniota 13.10; arrive Hamiota 14; leave Hamiota 17.50, arrive Rapid City 19; leave Rapid City 22, arrive Minnedosa 22.35.

June 23.—Leave Minnedosa 12.45, at-

rive Strathclair 14; leave Strathclair 18.40, arrive Shoal Lake 19; leave Shoal Lake 22, arrive Birtle 22.50.

June 24.—Leave Birtle 12.25, arrive Binscarth 14; leave Binscarth 18.30, arrive Russell 19.

June 26.—Leave Minnedosa 7, arrive Neepawa 7.45; leave Neepawa 12.30, arrive Arden 13.30; leave Arden 17.15, arrive Gladstone 18.

June 27.—Leave Gladstone 7, arrive Westbourne 7.45; leave Westbourne 12.30, arrive MacDonald 13; leave MacDonald 17.15, arrive MacGregor 18.30.

June 28.—Leave MacGregor 6.30, arrive Wellwood 7.45; leave Wellwood 12.30, arrive Brookdale 13; leave Brookdale 17.15, arrive Moore Park 17.45.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, May 8, 1911)

Wheat.—The market for wheat has held fairly steady during the past week. Large shipments have been made from terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur. Stocks have decreased considerably in consequence. Very little, if any, except low grade wheats have been sold for export, as the demand has been limited and bids have been from 1/2 to (in some cases) 3 cents out of line. However, the continued dry weather we are experiencing in this country is causing considerable anxiety amongst speculators, especially those who are "short," and prices have held steady in consequence of the "shorts" covering in the option markets, and some speculative buying because of the continued dry weather. However, should we get a good rain over the Western Provinces within the next week, we do not think the dry weather we have had will have done any damage. Prices are fairly good now and we think advantage should be taken of hard spots to make sales of cash wheat. Prices might work higher if our dry weather, as stated above, should continue, but the farmers generally throughout the country know that dry weather for a week or two in the spring is rather more beneficial than hurtful to the crop as it gives the grain a chance to root while there is plenty of moisture to keep it growing, and when the rain comes, as it usually does about the middle of May, the grain is in a good condition to make rapid growth.

The American government crop report has been issued and is rather more "bullish" than was anticipated. The abandoned acreage over there is enormous, and this will probably have a stimulating effect over there for a week or two.

Oats have been strong with a good export demand right along. Prices have advanced to the high point since last December. The export demand is taking care of all the oats which are in store Fort William and Port Arthur, and we would not be surprised to see prices advance still further for this grain, as all the countries in the continent and the United Kingdom are importing oats this year—something they have not done in the past 15 years. Stocks of oats abroad are the smallest they have been in the past 10 years, so we may look for a good export demand from now on.

Barley has been dull with a slightly decreasing demand and a slightly declining price. However, the situation is strong and will likely continue so until all our stocks are disposed of.

Flax, as usual, is fluctuating rapidly. There is a good demand for seed flax which will continue for the next week or three weeks. However, we think that any advance in price from now on should be taken advantage of by making sales of cash flax, which has been held.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week Ending May 6.			
C. P. R.	441	959	531
C. N. R.	106	235	4
G. T. P.	27	81	...
Total	574	1275	535

Disposition

Butchers east	20
Feeders east	46
Feeders west	67
Local	431

Cattle

Prices for best cattle remained even with the previous week, and all arrivals that showed good class were quickly taken up. There were very few in that sold up to the \$6 price. Dealers state that, while they can see no reason for an advance in prices, there is no reason for any decline, in fact, they think that prices are now at a level where they will remain for some time.

Cattle prices quoted are:	
Best butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Fair to good butcher steers	
and heifers	4.75 " 5.25
Common to medium butcher	
steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.50
Good fat cows	4.50 " 5.00
Medium cows	3.75 " 4.25
Common cows	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	4.00 " 4.25
Common to medium bulls	3.50 " 3.75
Canners	2.75 " 3.00
Choice veal calves	5.50 " 6.00
Heavy calves	3.50 " 4.50

Hogs

The supply of porkers on the market last week was rather small and prices advanced 25 cents per cwt. Receipts will probably be limited until after seeding is over and prices should be maintained. Purchasers are cutting from one to two dollars per cwt. on roughs and stags.

Hog prices quoted are:
Choice hogs \$7.00
Heavy sows and stags \$5.00 to \$6.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts are still practically confined to shipments from South St. Paul.

Prices quoted are:
Good heavy weight sheep \$5.50 to \$6.00
Heavy sheep 4.75 " 5.25

Country Produce

Butter

Conditions on the butter market remain about the same as last week. Receipts are fairly heavy for this time of the year but the outlet is also good. Outside inquiry is good and a couple of cars of mixed No. 1 and No. 2 were shipped during the week. The receipts run mostly to the lower grades and very little fancy stock is coming. Following prices per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg, are quoted:
Fancy dairy 20c. to 22c.
No. 1 dairy 16c.
Good round lots without culls or mold 11c.

Eggs

Fresh gathered eggs still hold firm at 17 cents per dozen, f.o.b., Winnipeg. Receipts are not extra heavy and the demand is strong.

Potatoes

There is a very strong demand for well kept tubers and the price holds at 70 to 75 cents per bushel.

Hay

The hay market is being flooded with low quality stuff which finds a poor outlet, some of it being hard to dispose of at any price. Demand is good for the best quality wild hay. Timothy prices are unchanged. Prices quoted per ton on track Winnipeg are:

Wild Hay	
No. 1	\$14.00
No. 2	\$12.00 to \$13.00
No. 3	10.00 " 12.00
Timothy	
No. 1	\$18.00
No. 2	16.00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week on wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October deliveries:

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat—			
May 3	95 1/2	96 1/2	90
May 4	96 1/2	97 1/2	91 1/2
May 5	96 1/2	97 1/2	91 1/2
May 6	96 1/2	97 1/2	90 1/2
May 9	93 1/2	94 1/2	88 1/2
Oats—			
May 3	35 1/2	36 1/2	...
May 4	35 1/2	36 1/2	...
May 5	35 1/2	36 1/2	...
May 6	35 1/2	36 1/2	...
May 9	35 1/2	37 1/2	...
Flax—			
May 3	232	235	...
May 4	232	235	...
May 5	230	235	...
May 6	238	235	...
May 9	240	240	...

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on May 5, was 6,585,605, as against 9,341,684 last week, and 5,321,469 last year. Total shipments for the week were 4,149,428, last year 1,760,356. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	4,499.10	31,573.40
No. 1 Nor.	1,297,070.00	1,953,798.40
No. 2 Nor.	2,222,070.00	1,678,911.10
No. 3 Nor.	1,241,470.10	515,021.20
No. 4	545,206.00	292,374.20
No. 5	420,054.00	40,653.40
Other grades	854,586.50	809,135.10
	6,585,005.50	5,321,469.00
Stocks of Oats—		
Extra	1,993.18	...
No. 1 C.W. White	225,754.00	368,890.01
No. 2	4,278,909.28	3,946,433.31
No. 3 White	384,502.00	548,636.11
Mixed	8,647.02	14,785.16
Other grades	1,055,098.08	295,444.01
	5,952,912.00	5,171,182.24
Barley	378,461.00	641,893.00
Flax	390,277.00	524,811.00

Shipments

Oats	1,217,297
Barley	149,879
Flax	22,028

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	May 5.	Oats	Barley
Total visible	9,068,561	7,002,180	493,543
Last Week	11,081,687	7,419,761	542,807
Last year	7,142,911	6,652,944	949,770
Fort William	3,263,943	2,937,752	85,860
Port Arthur	3,321,662	3,015,600	262,600
Depot Harbor	31,695	16,494	...
Meaford	161,172	14,447	...
Midland, Tiffin	329,596	295,195	...
Collingwood	29,154	...	...
Goderich	287,522	131,177	4,419
Owen Sound	70,272	19,867	...
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	70,076	1,350	...
Pt. Colborne	649,387	62,866	...
Kingston	250,700	...	31,200
Prescott	17,705	...	...
Montreal	393,626	374,618	75,369
Quebec	8,960	59,771	4,100
Victoria Harbor	153,111	73,435	4,100

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	
Slough, per ton	\$12.00 to \$16.00
Upland, per ton	14.00 " 17.00
Timothy, per ton	19.00 " 23.00
Oats	
Best feed	35c
Butter	
Choice dairy	25c
Eggs	
Strictly fresh, per doz.	18c. to 18c.
Potatoes	
Per bushel	60c.
Poultry	
Fowl	15c.
Chickens	18c.
Ducks	18c.
Geese	16c.
Turkeys	22c.
Live Stock	
Butcher cattle	\$3.25 to \$5.50
Bulls	2.50 " 3.25
Hogs	5.75 " 6.00
Lambs	5.50 " 6.00
Calves	3.50 " 5

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, May 8.—Receipts, 95 loads, with 1,908 head of cattle, 110 calves, 241 hogs and 519 sheep and lambs. Included in receipts were 15 loads of Michigan export cattle shipped through in bond by a local firm. It was understood these cattle were the property of Swifts' Company, and were not on sale. Trade was active, with prices about steady at last week's best, choice export probably being a little firmer. One sale was reported at \$6.15. There were plenty of sales for export at \$5.90 to \$6.00 and one or two at \$9.05 to \$9.10. Choice butcher cattle were steady at \$9.50 to \$9.60. Sheep and lambs steady, ewes \$4.75 to \$5.25. Hogs 25 cents off. Selects \$5.75 f.o.b. and \$6.00 to \$6.05 fed and watered.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, May 8.—John Rogers & Company state that though trade at Woodside Lairage was extremely slow today, Saturday's quotations were maintained on the short supplies, and prices are: States and Canadian cattle, from 13 1/2 to 14 cents per lb. Clipped wethers, 12 1/2 cents. Clipped lambs, 15 cents per pound, sinking the offal.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, May 8.—Receipts at the Montreal stock yards west end market today were 750 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs and 100 calves. For the week 2,425 cattle, 1,055 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 1,900 calves. Choice steers sold as high as \$6.25; good butchers at \$5.75 to \$6; eastern township steers at \$5.50; best cows, \$5; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5. Sheep brought \$4 to \$6 and lambs \$5 to \$8. Hogs were about steady at \$6.75 and sows \$5.75. Calves were quoted at \$3 to \$8. At the C. P. R. east end market the receipts were 400 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 105 hogs and 100 calves, and for the week 950 cattle, 210 sheep and lambs, 1,252 hogs and 3,100 calves. Choice steers sold at \$6.25 with the general run selling at \$5.25 to \$6. Cows sold \$3.25 to \$5.50 and bulls at \$3.50 to \$5.25. Sheep hogs and calves brought the same prices as at the west end market.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, May 8.—Cattle—Receipts 2,100; market steady. Beeves, \$5 to \$6.55; Texas steers, \$4.65 to \$5.60; western steers, \$4.80 to \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.45; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.65; calves, \$4.50 to \$6.75. Hogs—Receipts 37,000; market steady at early advance. Light, \$5.80 to \$6.20; mixed, \$5.80 to \$6.10; heavy, \$5.65 to \$6; rough, \$5.65 to \$5.80; good to choice heavy, \$5.80 to \$6; pigs, \$5.65 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.05. Sheep—Receipts 25,000; market steady. Native, \$3 to \$4.70; western, \$3.25 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, natives \$4.25 to \$6.40; western, \$5 to \$6.50.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments	12,176,000	against
11,085,000 last week,	and 9,168,000 last year.	
Comparison by countries as follows:		
	This Week	Last Week
America	2,112,000	1,952,000
Russia	3,800,000	4,344,000
Danube	720,000	968,000
India	344,000	616,000
Argentina	2,288,000	2,120,000
Australia	1,592,000	...
Chili	320,000	128,000

SOME CLASS TO FINISH

Simeon Ford was discussing the ethics of speech-making: "It was a long and tedious speech, but I listened attentively. I like to have people to listen to my speeches, you know, and turn about is fair play. Well, I'm glad I did listen, because if I hadn't I'd have missed one of the best windups I ever heard. 'And now,' said the speaker, just as we were all ready to drop off to sleep, 'as Lady Godiva remarked when she was returning from her ride, 'I am drawing near my clothes.'"

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAY 3 to MAY 9, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1 Man. Rej			
May																					
3	95½	92½	90½	85½	80½	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	35½	..	69	55	.. ..	232		....
4	96	93½	91	86½	81½	..	62		..		..	..	..	35½	..	..	.. ..	..	230		....
5	96	93½	91	86½	81½	75	62		..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	.. ..	..	..		....
6	95½	93	90½	86½	81½	74½	62		..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	.. ..	..	..		....
9	98½	91	88½	84	78½	72½	62		..	..	..	..	..	35½		..	.. ..	..	..	....	....

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 22

Wild Rose, one of the latest acquisitions to the fold, is keenly interested in our life membership scheme. This is good and shows that they are very much alive to the benefits to be derived from this splendid proposition. We have sent the necessary particulars and wish them every success.

St. Meinrad sends us membership fees. They have been successful in securing ten more new members. This is splendid.

Morse wishes to form an association at their point. Still they come. E. J. Daly desires the necessary information.

Keeler is after the buttons. We shall soon be able to tell all our members when we see them. Let 'em all come.

Kensmith sends us a strong resolution endorsing the reciprocity agreement. This is the Eagle Valley branch of our association. At their meeting Ole A. Oleson read a paper on Direct Legislation, which was appreciated. They intend to petition the C.P.R. for a loading platform at North Biggar.

Orcadia sends us membership fees to date and tells us that they are in sympathy with the elevator question as passed by the legislature recently. We give the following quotation from their secretary's letter: "We don't wish to enter party politics, but believe the parties are indebted to us for the genuine opinion of the people."

Ituna-Hubbard informs us that they are busy organizing a branch of the new elevator company at that point. On the 18th ult. they had subscribed half the necessary capital. This is the way to do business.

Fortune is greatly interested in the new elevator company, and anticipates having no difficulty in subscribing the necessary capital. They expect to have at the least one hundred shareholders. Good.

Fiske sends us membership fees. This branch was formed recently.

Astwood has elected officers for the ensuing year and has also altered the name of their association to Etoimami Valley. We wish them success.

Ryerson has sent us a very nice letter stating that through our efforts they have had an agent appointed to Ernfold. It is very gratifying to know that we have been of some use. Thank you for your kind sentiments.

Saltcoats (R. D. Kirkham, Sec'y.), sends us \$45 in lieu of membership fees. The members of this branch have been doing exceptionally good work lately in the way of organizing new associations. They have formed no less than three new branches this winter. Our life membership scheme is also interesting them. This is splendid. We wish them every success. By the by, this association is to have a grand rally on a big scale on June 28.

Skipton is anxious to have one of the new elevators installed at that point this year.

Sunset wishes us to send a speaker to

that district. We will do what we can in this connection. The members appear to be very enthusiastic.

Valparaiso is also after information on the elevator question.

Denholm. A. J. Greensill, secretary, wishes to correspond with secretaries of associations in his federal district, also in Battleford federal district.

Bender. This association is interested in the elevator company. They also endorse the reciprocity agreement. We wish them every good wish and trust they will be able to keep their membership up to last year's grand total. H. Clift, their secretary, is untiring in his efforts in this connection.

Spruce Bluff, another new branch to help us in the good work, has just written for information. They have just formed and held their first entertainment. Officers have been elected with R. R. Arnold as secretary. Good luck to them.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. One of our friends has taken exception to our comments in this connection. We are quite open to criticism. The literature, which is being sent out from the company's office this week to all the secretaries, will enable the farmers to judge for themselves and study the said company's good points, as well as their bad ones!

Victor G.G.A. is forging ahead and having some very lively meetings. They have sent us a list of their officers, also a request for more membership cards. This looks like business. Their meetings will in future be held every second Wednesday evening in each month. E. W. Herr, the secretary, appears to be very enthusiastic.

Melfort sends us membership fees, also a request for more cards.

Fair View. This branch used to be known as Rosetown, but has changed the name. They report a substantial increase in their membership and show evidence of being very much alive and enthusiastic. A request for more membership cards has been attended to. We hope they will take a fair view of everything. We wish them luck.

Naseby, a recently formed branch, is going strong and taking a lively interest in things in general. Have sent us an order for constitutions for all their members. This is good.

Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert, one of our directors, is doing yeoman work in the way of organizing. Two of our recently formed branches stand to his credit, and they are good ones, viz.: Rozilee and Wild Rose. We trust that the strong points of the rose will be in evidence in each case—that is to say—that they will bloom forth and become useful organizations.

Leask sends us quota of fees with a request for information on the new elevator act. This we have attended to.

Perely also sends us membership fees. We wish them success.

Membership Buttons. Having received numerous enquiries as to the price of those, we publish same for the information of our members. The price per button is 25c, but by ordering a box containing 25 we would only charge \$5. We trust our members will go in for these, as they not only look alright, but it enables us to know our members at sight.

F. Hedley Auld, director of Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, writes us stating that he is planning a series of meetings north of Battleford in June. We trust our associations in this district will lose no time in getting in touch with him and arrange as to dates of meetings.

Swanson. This association is greatly interested in the new elevator company and have written to us, through Mr. Horn, for information.

Invermay has written us with a resolution passed at their last meeting in favor of the Initiative and Referendum.

Scottville Grain Growers are also after information on the elevator question.

Waldron is after the buttons; has ordered box containing 25 as a start. They have, we are glad to report, made a substantial increase in their membership this year. This is good; keep it up.

Millstone. Still they come, after more buttons. We shall have to engage a man to look after this department shortly if the orders keep rolling in. We still have a large stock left yet; keep ordering.

Alberta Section

Continued from Page 18

and will co-operate with Lac St. Vincent Union in bringing in a carload of fencing material at an early date.

EDWARD LABREE, Sec'y.

St. Edouard, Alta.

WAVERLY ORGANIZED

The Waverly Union of the U.F.A. has been organized with sixteen charter members. Robert Nockle is president and Hugh Redman is vice-president, while the secretary-treasurer is the undersigned. We are getting busy and as soon as our supplies are to hand will have something to say about ourselves.

JAMES P. SWAYNE, Sec'y.

Paradise Valley, Alta.

FURTHER ORGANIZATION WORK

The regular meeting of Rathwell Union was held on April 7, with President J. Horner in the chair. As a further step in the organization campaign, a list was made of all the non-members in the district and a number of the members have volunteered to canvass different persons on the list. In this way it is hoped that we will be able to reach all persons eligible for membership in this neighborhood by the date of the next meeting. The meeting endorsed the Strathmore resolution on hail insurance by a unanimous vote. A discussion followed on co-operative buying and it was decided to bring forward the question of co-operative buying of coal, flour, sugar, fruit, oils, lumber, etc., for a general discussion at the next meeting.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.

MacLeod, Alta.

ANGLE LAKE ORGANIZED

A meeting was held a few days ago at A. G. Lindbloom's, N.E. 10-15-7-4, for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the U.F.A. President Goldsmith, Vice-President Richardson and Secretary McDonald, of Ethelwyn Union, were in attendance to give us a start in the right direction. It was agreed that a union should be started under the name of Angle Lake and eleven members subscribed as charter members, the following officers being then elected: President, A. G. Lindbloom; vice-president, L. McDonald; secretary-treasurer, A. Dufour. As soon as we receive our supply of constitutions, etc., we will get right down to work.

A. DUFOUR, Sec'y.

Angle Lake, Alta.

SOMETHING ABOUT LILLICO

Thinking that it would be of interest to show just what there is behind Wolf Creek Union, Lillico P.O., the following report is submitted: The organization of Wolf Creek Union was effected on February 13 last. The meeting was called to consider the advisability of organizing, and those present were unanimous in deciding to proceed without delay. This was done, there being a subscribed membership of thirty-two. This has since increased to forty-five, with every prospect of at least eighty or more. The settlement is a new one. It is the centre of the fifty-two townships, north and east of the Red Deer river, thrown open for settlement two years ago. There are no reservations and the land is good and fully taken. With the use of a field glass it is easy to pick up at least one hundred homesteaders' homes, where two years ago there was nothing but the open, undulating prairie. We started with Settler as our nearest railroad point, sixty miles away. Now Gadsby is the nearest point. Soon we will have a regular, not an intermittent, service over the C.N.R. Vegreville to Calgary line to Movin, twenty miles west and likely before the year is out a station within three miles of us on the C.N.R. Saskatoon to Calgary line. The G.T.P. is also projecting a line still nearer north of us. Four good school houses were put up in this locality last summer. Nearly as many more are being put up this summer. At our first meeting as a U.F.A., plans were laid for a wholesale, concerted poisoning of gophers. This is to cover, roughly, five townships. This action seemed necessary on the part of the U.F.A., in the absence of a local improvement district. Since then, however, two L.I.D.'s have been formed and they will be able to assist in this work next year. At our last meeting, after the disposition of some routine business, two interesting and instructive papers were read and pretty fully discussed by members present. The one was on "Preparation of the Soil" by Capt. R. B. Eaton, and the other on "The Growing of Alfalfa," by the secretary.

S. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

Lillico, Alta.

A GOOD RECORD

The last meeting of Lac St. Vincent Union witnessed a large attendance of members, and the chair was taken by our honorary president, John B. Green. It was decided to recommend to the association that R. D. Barre be appointed as an organizer. A motion was adopted asking the provincial government, through our member, the Hon. P. E. Lessard, to build a telephone line from St. Paul de Metis to Sec. 3, Twp. 60, Rge. 9, and a committee of five was appointed to carry this into effect by means of a petition. The federal government will be asked, through our representative, W. H. White, to establish a postoffice at J. Gervais' store or in that neighborhood. Several committees were appointed to take up work in connection with the union and to see that the interest was kept up at the meetings. A strong resolution was adopted asking the provincial government to establish one of the five demonstration farms at Lac St. Vincent. Six new members were received, making a total membership of forty. Our meeting place is round to be too small to accommodate the numbers which are now attending the meetings, and in future they will be held in the Arctic school.

ROBERT D. BARRE, Sec'y.

Lac St. Vincent, Alta.

INTERESTING SERIES OF MEETINGS

A most successful series of meetings was held during the week of March 27 in the Lloydminster district, the first taking place on Monday, March 27, in the old St. John's church, Lloydminster. In the unavoidable

absence of the president the chair was occupied by J. Campbell. There were a large number of members of the local branch and also several from Blackfoot, while several members of the Greenwood branch of the S.G.G. were also present. The chairman briefly opened the meeting and in a few well chosen remarks called upon W. J. Tregillus, vice-president of the U.F.A., to give an address. He gave a very interesting address on organization work and Direct Legislation, both of which were much appreciated. P. S. Austin was next asked to speak, this being his first introduction to our part since he was elected on the board of directors for this constituency. A unanimous resolution was passed and sent to the premier at Ottawa endorsing the reciprocity question, and a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers then terminated the meeting. In the evening a dinner and smoking concert was held in the Alberta hotel at eight o'clock, the chair being occupied by the secretary. After justice had been done to an excellent repast the musical part of the program was taken up. On Tuesday the speakers started on a tour of the district, accompanied by the secretary of Lloydminster branch. The first meeting was held in the afternoon in the band hall to the members and friends of the Rising Sun Union. The room was well crowded, and the chair was occupied by Mr. McKenzie, the president, who briefly introduced the speakers. From there they proceeded to the school house at Sunnyside where another excellent company was present. This meeting was graced by the presence of several ladies, who evidently take a very keen interest in the U.F.A. The president, W. McLean, occupied the chair. At the close of this meeting the speakers were kindly entertained by Mr. Rogers. On Wednesday morning a continuation of the tour was taken up, this time to the Oxville union. This meeting was called for two o'clock in the Winona schoolhouse and was well attended. This also was graced by the presence of several ladies. At the close of this meeting the speakers took the train back to Lloydminster to take the train to Kitscoty for a meeting to be held in Stretton school, north of that town. This was called for two o'clock, and there were several branches represented at the meeting, among them being Streamstown, Tring, Belcamp and North Kitscoty. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. Farrell, of Belcamp Union, and the schoolhouse was crowded. Much applause was extended to the speakers for their excellent addresses. From there the trail was hit for Islay, where a meeting was held in the Massey hall. The chair was occupied by the local vice-president, and a good number were present. This concluded a most successful tour of the district and the speakers then took the train for their respective homes. Hearty thanks are due to all the ladies and gentlemen who acted as hosts during this tour and also to those gentlemen who kindly undertook the arrangements of conveying the speakers from place to place.

W. LINTON, Sec'y.

OPPOSED TO BONUSING

The last meeting of Dewberry Union was held in the Hazledene schoolhouse and was well attended, and after the routine business had been attended to, a resolution endorsing the plan of hail insurance proposed by Strathmore Union was unanimously adopted. Some discussion took place in regard to the proposal to order a car of binder twine in conjunction with other unions, but the matter was finally laid over till the next meeting. The secretary received instructions to inform Ethelwyn Union that the members of Dewberry disapproved of the proposal to the effect that the settlers affected should bonus the C.N.R. as an inducement to build the proposed line of railway through this district immediately. The secretary received instructions to write the provincial department of public works requesting that the claim of S. Stewart for compensation for land taken for road purposes be settled as quickly as possible so that the road may be opened up for traffic. A committee was appointed to help one of the members in an unfortunate homestead difficulty. The secretary was instructed to write the department of public works requesting that a grant of money be made so that the road running north between sections four and five can be made passable. It was decided to pay the secretary a salary of ten dollars for the year 1911, and to give all new members a three months' subscription to The Guide. A committee was appointed to take steps to secure the entry of the government telephone system into this district. It was decided that an effort should be made to hold a farmers' district convention for the local constituency of Alexandra some time between seeding and haying, and the secretary received instructions to get into communication with the other local unions to that effect. The object of the convention would be the perfecting of the U.F.A. organization in the district and taking up any local matters which affect the district as a whole. At the next regular meeting the principal item of interest will be a debate on "Resolved that grain growing is more profitable than mixed farming in this district." The affirmative will be taken by Messrs. E. A. Tonkin, F. Appleton, J. E. Anderson and W. R. Hensel, while the negative will be handled by Messrs. W. H. Anderson, T. H. Thomas, R. A. Wilson and A. B. Craig. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, May 6, in the Hazledene schoolhouse.

W. H. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

Dewberry, Alta.

DRILL WELLS AT COST

At the last meeting of Stretton Union the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting that in districts where there is difficulty in finding good supplies of water, the provincial government should establish and operate well drills at cost and spread the cost to settlers over a period of years according to the amount." We would also like to secure any information relating to the working of a sick benefit club in connection with the local union.

WM. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.

Kitscoty, Alta.

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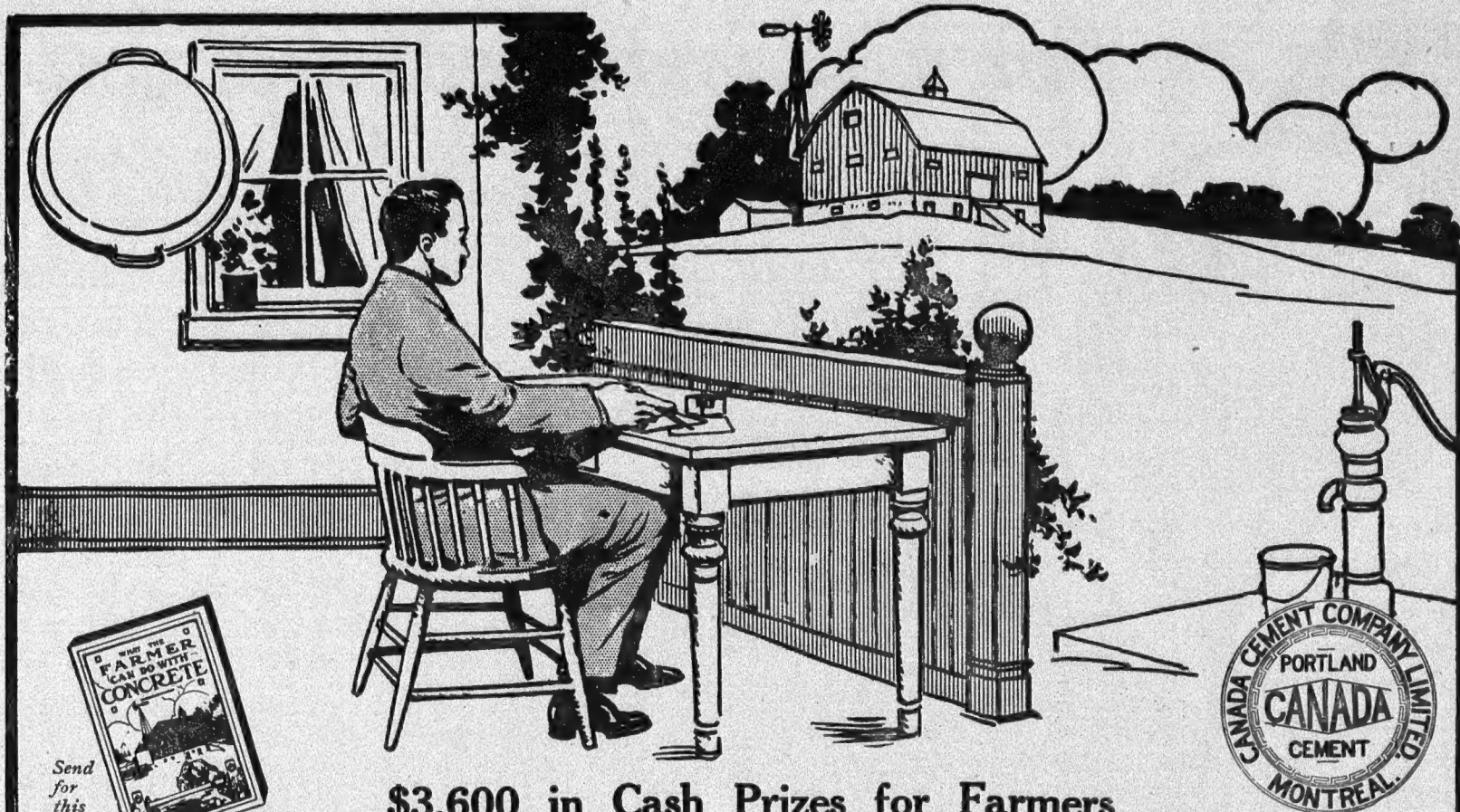
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You may win a prize by doing so

SUPPOSE your friend Bob Wilson, on the next concession, "pulled up" at your front gate on the way back from market and asked about that silo or barn foundation you built, you would be glad to tell him, wouldn't you? And it wouldn't take you long, either, would it? And, as a matter of fact, you'd find as much pleasure telling him as he would in listening—Isn't that right?

First you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference—that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers of Canada, we offer \$100.00 to the farmer in each Province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911 and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now sit right down, take your pen or pencil—all out the at-

tached coupon—or a post-card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need, are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this free book. Have you got your copy yet? If not, you'd better send for one to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library. For it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.

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TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

Warning to the Politicians

On Dec. 16 last the organized farmers of Canada went to Ottawa 800 strong. They were intelligent men and knew what they wanted. They were tired of the bickerings of political parties and of the reign of Special Privilege. In the House of Commons chamber on that beautiful winter morning those farmers told the politicians what they wanted; what they were going to have. The whole story of the trip and of what the farmers did and said is published in the book entitled "The Siege of Ottawa." It cannot be obtained anywhere else. Every farmer should have a copy and should see that his friends have a copy. They will be sent to any address by return mail postpaid for 25 cents each. Five copies for \$1.00. Lower prices for orders of twenty-five or more copies.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

For nothing I will tell you all about Cement

These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.

YOU pay nothing for what I tell you.

And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—of the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.

No High-Priced Labor Necessary

I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

Cement Endures—Lumber Decays

That alone is the biggest reason why you should overcoat your house and barn with cement, as I will tell you precisely how to do. Cement is almost indestructible. Buildings exist in Great Britain and elsewhere that were built of cement by the Romans two thousand years ago. For cement rightly used—as I will show you how to use it—makes structures fire-proof; wet-proof; decay-proof; warmer in winter; cooler in summer. And it is **ECONOMICAL**—much more so than lumber, for ninety-nine uses out of a hundred.

You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

I charge nothing.

For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are probably putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough.

You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

Alfred Rogers
THE CEMENT MAN

Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to **KNOW** cement; and I will do all I can to help you **KNOW** it.

Verandas
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Fence Posts
Well Curbs
Feed Yards
Barn Floors
Cellar Walls
Root Cellars
Horse Blocks
Chimney Caps
Chicken Houses
Watering Troughs
Curbs and Gutters
Windmill Foundations
Storage Water Tanks

Read This List of a Mere Few of the Uses Cement has on the Farm

Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence-posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me.

ALFRED ROGERS, President

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